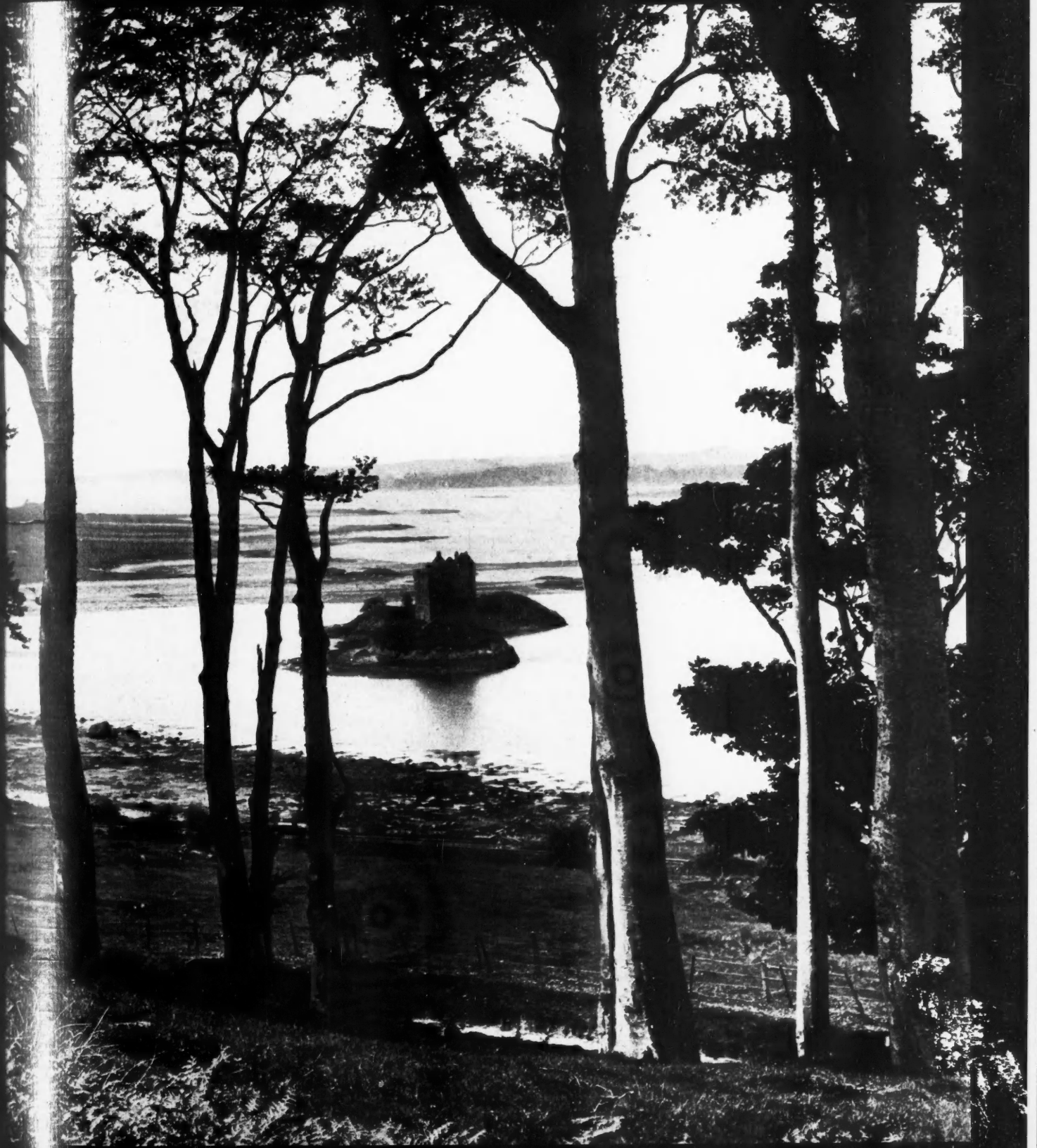


# COUNTRY LIFE

OF  
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**OTHER PROPERTY AND ACTIONS** ADVERTISING PAGE 622



# COUNTRY LIFE

VOL. XCVI. No 2491.

OCTOBER 13, 1944

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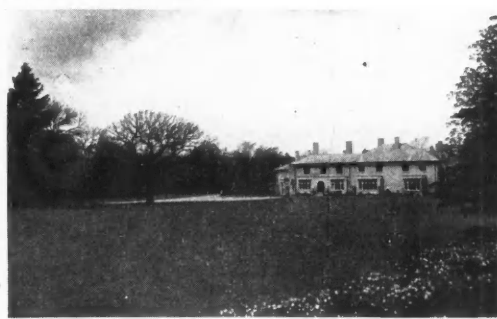
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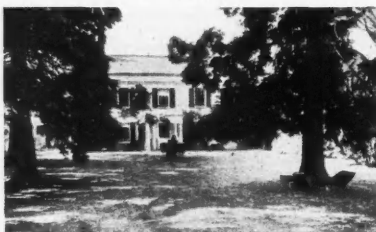
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### CHARMING GEORGIAN-STYLE RESIDENCE

in 60 ACRES of well timbered grounds. 5 reception, 15 bedrooms, 6 bathrooms.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, GAS AND WATER. CENTRAL HEATING.

STABLING AND GARAGES.

2 LODGES. 4 COTTAGES.

VACANT POSSESSION SHOULD BE OBTAINABLE IN THE NEW YEAR.

Apply: JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, 8, Hanover Street, London, W.1 (Tel.: Mayfair 3316/7).

## BEDS-BUCKS BORDERS

### GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENTIAL FARM

### STONE-BUILT HOUSE

2 reception, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, Co.'s electric light and water.

BAILIFF'S HOUSE AND COTTAGE. EXTENSIVE BUILDINGS

200 ACRES FOR SALE

Agents: JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, Bridge Street, Northampton. (20,181)



Grosvenor 3121  
(3 lines)

## WINKWORTH & CO.

48, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1

### ASCOT, BERKS

*On high ground with open view. Almost adjoining golf course.*

### A VERY ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE



8 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, hall, 4 reception rooms. Main services. Fitted basins. Central heating.

GARAGE FOR 2-3 CARS WITH CHAUFFEUR'S ROOM.

WELL-TIMBERED GARDENS AND GROUNDS ABOUT 4 ACRES FOR SALE. POSSESSION AFTER THE WAR

Sole Agents: WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1.

### EAST SUSSEX

*Occupying one of the finest positions in the County. Facing South. 500 ft. above sea level*



### AN ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY HOUSE

WITH EVERY MODERN COMFORT. 9 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Vita-glass sun lounge. GARAGE. STABLES. COTTAGES. THE GROUNDS ARE OF GREAT NATURAL BEAUTY ADORNED WITH SOME FINE SPECIMEN TREES AND INCLUDE A LOVELY TERRACE WITH PAVED PATHS. Tennis lawn. Ornamental shrubberies. Heather garden. Walled kitchen garden.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE WITH 31 ACRES

POSSESSION AFTER THE WAR.

Owner's Agents: WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1.



# KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

## WARWICKSHIRE

WILLIAM AND MARY RESIDENCE AND ABOUT 100 ACRES

Standing about 300 ft. above sea level, facing due South, with an attractive view over the Park, the Residence is built mostly of stone, with a slated roof, the main portion dating back to 1698.

It is in good order and contains some beautiful old pine panelling and an exceptionally fine old oak staircase. Oak-panelled hall, 4 reception rooms, 9 principal and 8 secondary bedrooms, 5 bathrooms.



Central heating throughout. Companies' electric light and water. Independent hot-water system. Telephone. Septic tank drainage system.

Stabling for 13. Garage for 5 cars. Stud groom's flat. WELL-MATURED AND TIMBERED GARDENS including lawns, lily pond, rose and water gardens, herbaceous borders, tennis court and walled kitchen garden of about 2 ACRES, in excellent condition. Orchard. Parkland.

**FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION AFTER THE WAR**

Further particulars of the Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (27,637)

**FOR SALE FREEHOLD. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION**

## HAYWARDS HEATH 5½ MILES

Lovely position amid beautiful country.

A COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE on 2 floors, built of red brick, stands on loam and sandstone soil, and enjoys a Southern aspect with charming views. Lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, 4 servants' bedrooms (basins h. and c.), 3 bathrooms.

Central heating. Constant hot water. Electric light. Company's water. Modern drainage. Telephone.

Entrance lodge. 2 cottages.

Garages for 4.

Farm buildings.

The GROUNDS are intersected by a stream and include lawns, lily pond and rock garden, formal and rose gardens, partly walled kitchen garden, etc. Woodland about 8 acres, pasture 70 acres, arable 6 acres.

Nearly 84 ACRES

Sole Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (41,040)



Mayfair 3771  
(10 lines)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

Telegrams:  
Galleries, Wesdo, London

Reading 4441  
Regent 0293/3377

## NICHOLAS

(Established 1862)

1, STATION ROAD, READING; 4, ALBANY COURT YARD, PICCADILLY W.1

Telegrams:

"Nicholas, Reading"

"Nichenyer, Piccy, London"

### OVERLOOKING TEMPLE GOLF COURSE

Near Thames-side village, within 5 miles of Main Line Station, ½ mile bus stop.

#### AN ATTRACTIVE UP-TO-DATE COUNTRY RESIDENCE

Situated in a lovely setting within ½ mile of the river and bordering this well-known golf course.

THE ACCOMMODATION, which is well planned for easy working, is on 2 floors with separate servants' wing. Polished wood floors throughout, fitted cupboards, basins in bedrooms. GROUND FLOOR: Lounge-dining room, with small cocktail alcove, study, cloakroom. Domestic quarters include well-fitted kitchen, servants' sitting room, bedrooms and bath. FIRST FLOOR: 4 double bedrooms and single, 2 bathrooms.

Electric light and power, Coy.'s water. Central heating. Telephone. Garage for 2 cars. The Property stands in grounds of approximately

2 ACRES

FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION. Personally inspected and recommended. Further particulars of Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station Road, Reading, and 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

### BETWEEN NEWBURY AND WHITCHURCH

4 miles Main Line Station, close to bus routes.

#### TO BE SOLD. An Attractive Partially Old (1630 A.D.) COUNTRY RESIDENCE

which has been added to and brought up to date without spoiling the old-world charm.

The property is situated in the delightful country south of Newbury and stands in a peaceful old-world garden.

THE ACCOMMODATION comprises on 2 floors only: 7 principal bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 4 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms. The domestic offices, in a separate wing, comprise: kitchen with Aga cooker, maids' sitting-room, pantry, scullery, etc. 3 bedrooms and bathroom. GARAGE (2 cars), electric light and power, good water supply. Telephone.

The gardens are well laid out, comprising: full-size tennis court and other lawns, flower and vegetable and walled fruit gardens. In all about

2¼ ACRES. PRICE FREEHOLD £7,500

POSSESSION BY ARRANGEMENT.

Further particulars: Sole Agents, as above.

### BERKSHIRE

#### A Unique Opportunity of Obtaining a Medium-sized COUNTRY RESIDENCE

Within 3 miles from the centre of Reading.

#### COPSE HOUSE, LOWER EARLEY

The property stands within a ring fence on high ground with unrivalled views over unspoilt country, and has an imposing elevation of brick and rough-cast with slate roof. THE ACCOMMODATION comprises: entrance hall, 3 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, bathroom, usual domestic offices. Outside: stabling block, and tiled coachhouse, 4 loose boxes, saddle and harness room, etc. The grounds comprise: approx. 2½ acres of pleasure lawns, flower and rose gardens, well stocked kitchen and walled fruit gardens, also grassland, in all approximately

12 ACRES

Entrance lodge and 2 modern cottages. Possession (with the exception of 2 cottages) on December 25, 1944.

Will be offered for SALE by AUCTION in READING on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1944, by Messrs. NICHOLAS of 1, Station Road, Reading, and 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

## F. L. MERCER & CO.

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1

Regent 2481

### BUCKS—GERRARDS CROSS

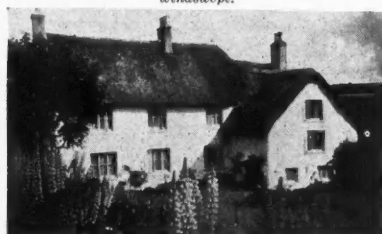
Overlooking parklands. 35 minutes Marylebone and Baker Street Stations.



MORRIS TUDOR STYLE HOME OF CHARACTER, 300 ft. up on gravel soil. Hall, oak-panelled room, lounge, study, servants' sitting room, 5 principal rooms (fitted wash-basins), 2 bathrooms, 3 servants' main services. Central heating. Garage and rooms over. 1 AC. FREEHOLD JUST AVAILABLE. F. L. MERCER & Co., as above.

### LOVELIEST PART OF DEVONSHIRE

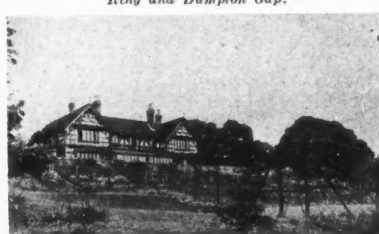
Accessible to coast and moorland—high position but not windswept.



A GEORGIAN FARMHOUSE, restored and modernised, embracing the old with the new. Secluded and unspoiled position. 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, bathroom. Central heating. Main water and electricity. Excellent cottage. Charming wooded grounds with spring and summer flowers and large paddocks. 5 ACRES. FREEHOLD, £8,000. Possession.—F. L. MERCER & Co., as above.

### On SOUTHERN SLOPES of LEITH HILL

4 miles from Dorking, with southern views to Chantonsbury Ring and Dumpton Gap.



The subject of a special article in COUNTRY LIFE, FOR SALE, THIS TRULY MAGNIFICENTLY PLACED MODERN RESIDENCE of moderate size in finely laid-out terrace gardens. 10 beds, 3 baths, lounge, billiard hall, 4 reception rooms. Electric light. Central heating. Garage, stabling. 2 cottages. 19 ACRES. £12,000. Possession.—F. L. MERCER & Co., as above.



# HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1  
Regent 8222 (15 lines)

Telegrams: "Belaniet, Picoy, London"



## IDEAL FOR CITY MAN

High situation, near Banstead Downs. Easy reach of buses and station. Near golf.

### MODERN RESIDENCE OF PLEASING ELEVATION



3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

All main services.

GARAGE.

Nice garden of about

1 ACRE

PRICE FREEHOLD  
£5,500

EARLY POSSESSION.

Particulars from: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1 (Tel.: REG. 8222.)

## A DELIGHTFUL SURREY FREEHOLD

Very favoured district. 1½ miles Woking. Adjoining golf course and Commons.

### BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED MODERN RESIDENCE in a good situation.



Fine hall, beautiful lounge (30 ft. by 20 ft.), 2 other reception rooms, staff sitting room; principal suite with bedroom, 2 dressing rooms and bathroom, 5 other fine bedrooms and 2 bathrooms. 4 staff rooms.

Playroom. All main services. Central heating. Fitted wash-basins in bedrooms.

Garage for 4. Cottage. Attractive grounds, well timbered. Hard tennis courts, flower and kitchen gardens, orchard, paddock, woodland.

7 ACRES PRICE FREEHOLD £10,000

Possession September, 1945, or at termination of hostilities.

Particulars from HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.)

BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.18. (WIM. 0081.)

## SURREY

Unique position adjoining Holmwood Common.

### FOR SALE. A MOST INTERESTING OLD HOUSE WITH A LOVELY GARDEN

4 reception rooms (one 27 ft. by 18 ft.), 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Central heating. Main services.

Esse Cooker. Esse Heater.

Garage. Stabling.

Gardener's Flat.

PICTURESQUE OLD GROUNDS

In all about

2 ACRES



VACANT POSSESSION.

Apply: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.)

## SUSSEX

Near Crawley.

### LOVELY OLD HOUSE

PART DATING BACK TO THE 12TH CENTURY. OLD OAK BEAMS AND INGLE NOOK FIREPLACES.

Lounge (19 ft. by 10 ft.), dining room (16 ft. by 12 ft.), Drawing room (18 ft. by 18 ft.), study (11 ft. 8 ins. by 11 ft. 2 ins.), 5 bedrooms, bathroom.

Companies' electric light, water and gas.

Range of buildings.

Garages.

LOVELY GROUNDS.

ORCHARD. WOODLAND.

IN ALL ABOUT

15 ACRES



PRICE FREEHOLD £7,500

Apply: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.)

BISHOP'S STORTFORD (243.)

# CLASSIFIED PROPERTIES

(1/6 per line. Min. 3 lines.)

## AUCTIONS

Under Instructions from the Midland Bank Executor & Trustee Company, Ltd.

### BRANKSOME PARK, BOURNEMOUTH

A House of Charm, in the Pinewoods, 3 minutes from the sea. Exclusive residential district. "NARROW WATER." EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE AND ARTISTIC IN A DELIGHTFUL SETTING. 6 bed and dressing room, 2 bathrooms, secondary staircase, balcony, loggia, lounge-hall, cloakroom, lounge, dining-room, compact offices. Central heating. All services. South aspect. 2 garages. A.R.P. shelter. Good outbuildings. VACANT POSSESSION. Beautiful gardens. Grounds of about 1 ACRE. For SALE by AUCTION, OCTOBER 17, 1944, at 3 p.m. Illustrated particulars and conditions of sale from

### RUMSEY & RUMSEY

116, Poole Road, Bournemouth West (Tel.: Bournemouth 6212/3) and 111, Old Christchurch Road, and Branch Offices.

By direction of the Executors of the late James Harrison Brock.

### UPLANDS, STOKE POGES

Slough, G.W.R., 3½ miles.

The small compact FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE of about 4½ ACRES, comprising a MEDIUM SIZE RESIDENCE containing 8 principal and secondary bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, conservatory, convenient domestic offices. Garage for 3 cars with rooms over. Approached by a carriage sweep in well-wooded old English kitchen and flower gardens and paddock. Gravel soil, main water, electric light and gas, central heating. The tenant's fixtures and fittings will be included in the purchase. VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION OF THE PURCHASE. To be SOLD by AUCTION by

### PHILLIPS, SON & NEALE

at their SALE ROOMS, 7, BLENHEIM STREET, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.1, on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1944, at 3 o'clock.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale of the Solicitors: Messrs. WALLER, NEALE & HOULSTON, 3 and 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.2, and The Elms, South Stoke, Reading; or the Auctioneers.

NOTE.—THE VALUABLE FURNITURE, Carpets, Silver Plate, Motor Cars and General Contents of the Residence will be removed and offered for SALE in the above AUCTION ROOMS on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14 (Catalogues price 3d. on application).

## FOR SALE

**ABERDEEN.** Beautifully situated and easily accessible, attractive Agricultural Estate of about 1,150 acres including some hill ground and several useful and well-let farms. Income almost £1,000 p.a. Reasonable price. Also charmingly placed Residential and Agricultural Estate of over 400 acres. Commanding situation and well-equipped House of moderate size, Home and other Farms: good fishing.—Owner's Agents: BARKER SON AND LEWIS, F.S.I., F.A.I., Land Agents and Chartered Surveyors, 4, Park Square, Leeds, 1.

**BOURNEMOUTH,** Canford Cliffs. Immediate possession. Lovely tennis estate with superb marine views Purbeck Hills to Isle of Wight. Full South sea front. Containing spacious lounge, sun room attached, dining room, entrance hall with cloak, excellent kitchens. First floor, 4 bedrooms, 2 modern bathrooms: second floor, 3 bedrooms, bathroom and fitted kitchen. Central heating throughout. Good garden and garage. Modern and convenient.—GRAY, Solicitor, Canford Cliffs.

**CHICHESTER,** near. Small Holding of picturesque character with all modern conveniences and within 10 mins. cycling distance of the city, close S.E. with frequent trains to and from London. 3 bed, 2 reception, 1 pos. study, kitchen, bath. Outhouses. All main services and about 3 acres. £3,000 freehold. Tenancy lapses October, 1945.—Particulars apply: EYEARS, Estate Agent, 32, Southgate, Chichester (Tel. 2851).

**CLACTON.** Picturesque Farm-house Residence, 1½ acres. 1 mile from sea. 6 beds, 4 reception, 1 bath. Outbuildings. Suitable private residence or guest house. Vacant possession by arrangement. Price £2,500 freehold.—Apply: J. FISHER, Station Road, Clacton-on-Sea.

**COLCHESTER** 6 miles (main line 2). Detached oak-beamed, tiled Tudor Residence. 3 reception, 4 bedrooms (3 with fixed basins, h. & c.), bathroom (h. & c.), 2 w.c.s. Main water, electric light and power. Septic tank drainage. Outbuildings and attractive walled garden. Freehold, £2,850, open offer with possession after war.—WOODCOCK AND SON, Ipswich.

**NORTHERN IRELAND.** For sale, modernised Farmhouse. Beautiful situation, 4-5 beds, 2 reception, 2 bathrooms, good domestic quarters, garage. Mains electricity, unfailing water supply. Near county town. Well stocked garden. Cottage, 37 acres land. ½ mile good private fishing, salmon and trout, more available. Rough shooting in the vicinity. Low rates.—Box 230.

## FOR SALE

**PENZANCE,** near. Small historic Tudor Residence. Original beams, large Tudor fireplaces. 1 large, 5 small bedrooms, lounge, dining-room, kitchen, bath. All modern conveniences. Stands in 6 acres of ground. Tennis court, kitchen garden, orchard with heavy apple crop. On bus route, 1 min. from beach, not isolated, sunny position.—Box 21, SMITH'S LIBRARY, PENZANCE.

**STRATFORD-ON-AVON,** near. An extremely well-built Modern Residence standing in its own grounds of 5½ acres, with 2 cottages. Price £14,000. The residence stands well back from the road, has a delightful sunny aspect and lovely views. The accommodation is briefly: hall, lounge, dining room, study, ample domestic offices, 2 bathrooms and lavatories, 5 bedrooms. Main electric light, excellent water from well, modern drainage. Range of outbuildings and garaging. The grounds which completely surround the house comprise lawns, well-stocked orchards, etc. 2 excellent cottages. The residence and some of the grounds are at present requisitioned.—For all further particulars, apply: JAMES STYLES AND WHITLOCK, 7, Newhall Street, Birmingham.

**SURREY-SUSSEX BORDERS.** Small Country Estate. Modernised Farmhouse Residence. 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms, good offices. Services. Delightful garden and orchard. Farm buildings. 20 acres pasture. Also detached Cottage Residence. 2 reception, 3 bedrooms, maid's room, bathroom, etc. 1 acre garden. Price £10,000 the whole. Might sell at slightly lower figure, excluding cottage and some land.—CURTIS & CO., Estate Agents, 169, High Street, Guildford.

**WARWICKSHIRE.** Exceptionally well built Country Residence with beautifully matured grounds of about 35 acres, and standing in a finely timbered park on the outskirts of Kington, the home of the noted Warwickshire Hunt. 6 beautiful reception rooms, modern domestic quarters, 9 principal bedrooms, 3 dressing rooms, and 4 bathrooms, day and night nurseries, 12 staff bedrooms with bathroom. Modernised garden cottage of 3 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms and 2 bathrooms: central heating, 4 modern cottages, in entrance drive, groom's cottage, and a modern stable block with 16 loose boxes, 6 stalls, 4 groom's rooms, mess room, etc. Large walled-in kitchen garden. Home farm of about 45 acres with farmery and 5 cottages. Vacant possession. This property is most suitable for school, works hostel, country club or hotel.—For full particulars apply to Messrs. HUTCHINGS & DEER (Tel. 2413), or Messrs. WALKER BARNARD & SON, F.A.I. (Tel. 2551), both of Stratford-on-Avon.

## TO LET

**PEMBROKESHIRE.** To let, furnished, comfortable Modern House, inside walls of 12th-century castle. For 6 months from November 1. Near Tenby. 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception. Beautiful position. 6 guineas a week.—Box 228.

**WELSH HILLS** (among). 3 mins. from main road and village. To let furnished, cream-washed Stone Cottage, modernised 1941, in 3½ acres with garden suitable for noisseurs. 2 reception, kitchen, veranda, bath, 3 bedrooms, 3 h. & c. basins, 2 w.c.s. Garage. Telephone. Electric light. Esse cooker. Built-in furniture, new carpets. 1¼ acres small formal garden, natural rock and peat, water garden, stream and woodland, planted over 200 varieties shrubs and trees. Kitchen garden and orchard. Rough shooting and fishing available. Golf course and sea 20 mins. by bus. Available now. Length of let by arrangement. 30gs. per month.—Box 247.

**WYCOMBE** and **HENLEY** 7 miles (London 35 miles). To let for a term of years, at the conclusion of European hostilities, fully furnished, Parnoor House, in a secluded position, 550 ft. up in the Chiltern Hills, with south aspect and superb views. Containing 6 reception rooms, 12 bedrooms, 9 bathrooms, etc. Main water, and electric light. Productive gardens. Gardener's cottage. With or without the well-known shoot over the Parnoor estate (up to 3,500 acres).—For further particulars apply: THE ESTATE OFFICE, Parnoor, Henley-on-Thames (Lane End 215).

## WANTED

**BERKS. INKPEN, KINTBURY, RAMSBURY and HUNGERFORD** districts. An old House or Farm house, 6 to 9 bedrooms, 50-150 acres. Two cottages with fine views.—Box 231.

**LONDON** (within 150 miles). Large Period House wanted for private occupation after the war. No estate. Purchase or rent. Rehabilitation after requisition undertaken if needed.—Box 229.

**SCOTLAND.** Wanted to rent, or would consider purchasing, Eastern Scottish estate (only shooting-box residence considered) with good salmon fishing, grouse and low ground shooting desirable but not essential. Full particulars, giving price, to: PROCTOR, BURRELL & OWEN, Chartered Land Agents, Denbigh, North Wales.

**SUSSEX.** Large Georgian or 18th century House required to rent by girl, school post-war occupation. Numbers at least 70 staff. Ample water and main services essential. Preferably within 15 miles of the sea, near bournhead Lewes or Ditchling.—Reply to Box 227.



Regent  
4304

## OSBORN &amp; MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

28b, ALBEMARLE ST.,  
PICCADILLY W.1.

## LOVELY OLD PERIOD HOUSE IN KENT

In beautiful well-wooded country near the sea and between the Parklands of two large Estates  
A WEALTH OF OLD-WORLD FEATURES YET UP-TO-DATE WITH  
MODERN REQUIREMENTSLounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, bathroom.  
Main Services. Central Heating.CHARMING SECONDARY HOUSE WITH 4 BEDROOMS,  
SITTING ROOM, KITCHEN, BATHROOMGardener's Flat. Stabling. Garage.  
Fast-flowing Old-world Gardens, inexpensive to maintain and including lawns, flower  
and vegetable gardens. Running stream with picturesque miniature waterfalls  
2 paddocks. In all

ABOUT 8 ACRES

A really beautiful old house of great character which must be seen  
to be fully appreciated.

For sale by OSBORN &amp; MERCER, who have personally inspected. (16,573)

ON ONE OF THE PRETTIEST REACHES OF THE THAMES  
To be SoldA DELIGHTFUL MODERN BRICK BUILT HOUSE  
IN A BEAUTIFUL POSITION WITH ABOUT 150 ft. FRONTAGE TO  
THE RIVERHall, 4 reception rooms, 9-11 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms.  
Main Services. Central Heating.  
Garage, workshop, and building suitable for conversion into another garage  
or bungalow.

Tastefully disposed gardens, tennis court, kitchen garden, many fruit trees, etc., in all

ABOUT 3 ACRES

Sole Agents: OSBORN &amp; MERCER, as above. (17,498)

## WILTS-GLOS BORDERS

In a much favoured district, a few miles from Cirencester.

## DELIGHTFUL STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE OF COTSWOLD TYPE

4 reception, 11 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms.

Main electricity and water. Central heating.

Model Farmery.

Delightful gardens, excellent pasture. In all

About 40 ACRES

## FOR SALE FREEHOLD

The property is at present under requisition by the War Department.

Agents: OSBORN &amp; MERCER, as above. (17,156)

## HANTS AND SURREY BORDERS

Occupying a quiet position away from traffic nuisances yet within a mile of a station  
with splendid train service to town.

## A MOST ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE

thoroughly up to date and in first-class order throughout.

Small hall, 3 reception rooms, loggia, usual offices with servants' sitting-room, 6 bed-  
rooms (all with lavatory basins, h. & c.), 2 bathrooms.

Main Services. Central heating.

2 excellent Garages.

Delightful well-maintained gardens including lawns, flower beds and borders, tennis  
lawn, kitchen garden, and a small copse. In all A LITTLE OVER AN ACRE.

## FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH DEFERRED POSSESSION

Inspected and recommended by OSBORN &amp; MERCER, as above. (17,476)

Grosvenor 1553  
4 lines)

## GEORGE TROLLOPE &amp; SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,  
68, Victoria St.,  
Westminster, S.W.1IN ONE OF THE LOVELIEST PARTS OF THE NEW FOREST  
WITH MOORINGS AT BUCKLER'S HARD FOR YACHTS, AND PRIVATE  
BATHING HUT.FOR SALE, LEASEHOLD,  
AN ATTRACTIVE,  
WELL-BUILT MODERN  
RESIDENCE. 9 best bed-  
rooms, 6 baths, 7-8 servants'  
bedrooms, 3 reception rooms,  
picture gallery, usual offices.  
Central heating. Automatic  
electric plant (annual cost about  
£15). Water by ram with  
electric pump and filter. Septic  
drainage. Chauffeur's cottage.  
Garage, stabling, kennels, etc.  
Gardens and grounds extending  
to about 13 ACRES, containing  
some of the finest rhododendrons  
and azaleas in the country.

Lease has about 91 years to run. G.R. £30 p.a.

Price and all further particulars of GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1.  
(C3275)

## WEST SUSSEX

"CROSSWAYS," STORRINGTON, near PULBOROUGH  
WITH VACANT POSSESSION.2 reception, 5 bed, bath, good  
offices.Main electric light and water.  
modern drainage.

Garage and stable.

EASILY RUN GARDENS,  
KITCHEN GARDEN, ETC.

In all about

1½ ACRES

For SALE by AUCTION at  
an early date if not previously  
sold privately.Particulars of the Sole Agents:  
GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (D.2646)OXFORD  
4637/8.

## JAMES STYLES &amp; WHITLOCK

OXFORD &amp; CHIPPING NORTON

CHIPPING  
NORTON  
39

## KENT—SURREY BORDERS

London 25 miles.

## A VERY CHOICE GENTLEMAN'S FARM

CHARMING MODERNISED TUDOR FARMHOUSE, built of mellowed brick  
with some exterior timbering and containing many period features including a  
quantity of old oak. 3 sitting rooms, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Main electric light  
and water supply. Telephone. Pleasure, vegetable and fruit gardens, orchard and  
spinney. Garages, etc. 3 cottages. Farm buildings.THE LAND, formerly all pasture, has been found eminently suitable for stock raising,  
being almost completely surrounded by a ring fence. The property would make a  
good Dairy Farm. In all, just over

224 ACRES. PRICE, FREEHOLD, £13,000

EARLY VACANT POSSESSION.

Recommended by the Sole Agents: JAMES STYLES &amp; WHITLOCK, Oxford.

## OXFORDSHIRE COTSWOLDS

Burford 5 miles.

## A DISTINCTIVE POST-WAR COUNTRY HOME

PERFECT OLD STONE-BUILT AND STONE-TILED COTSWOLD RESI-  
DENCE OF CHARACTER. Lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, 13 principal bed  
and dressing rooms, 3-4 servants' bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Main electric light. Ample  
water supply. Central heating. Telephone.Garages, stabling and farm buildings. Good cottage (1-2 more possibly available)  
Beautiful grounds intersected by a stream and an old moat. Kitchen garden, walled  
fruit garden, and large paddock, in all about

12 ACRES

THE RESIDENCE is at present requisitioned for the duration of the war by the  
W.L.A., who pay a nominal rental of £163 p.a.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £13,500

Recommended by JAMES STYLES &amp; WHITLOCK, of Oxford.

TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.1  
(Euston 7000)

## MAPLE &amp; Co., LTD.,

5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.1.  
(Regent 4685)CHEQUERS CORNER, WALTON-ON-THE-HILL  
SURREY

Close to the Walton Heath Golf Course.

## A REALLY CHOICE COUNTRY HOUSE

up to date, with central heating, electric light, gas, etc.  
Large hall opening to lounge and thence to loggia, drawing  
room (28 ft. by 21 ft.), dining room (23 ft. by 16 ft.) with  
panelled walls. Oak floors to these rooms. 9 bedrooms  
(some with fitted basins), 3 fine bathrooms, maids' sitting  
room, etc. Garage for 2 cars. Nice cottage with parlour,  
sitting room, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, etc.DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS OF 2½ ACRES  
For SALE by AUCTION at a later date unless pre-  
viously sold by private treaty.Full details of the Auctioneers: MAPLE & Co., 5, Grafton  
Street, W.1.

THE COTTAGE

23, MOUNT ST.,  
GROSVENOR SQ., LONDON, W.1

## WILSON & CO.

Grosvenor  
1441

### BARGAIN AT 5,000 GUINEAS

High up with beautiful views. On bus route.



In rural Sussex, overlooking Ashdown Forest  
**CHARMING MODERN HOUSE.** 8 beds, 2 baths, 3 reception. Main services. Central heating. Garage. Well timbered gardens, orchard, paddock. Post-war possession.

5 ACRES. FOR SALE

Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

### IN HISTORIC VILLAGE NEAR THE SUSSEX COAST



**LOVELY XVth-CENTURY HOUSE** of mellowed red brick with period features. 10 bedrooms, 3 or 4 reception, 4 modern baths. Main services. Wash-basins in bedrooms. Aga. Garage. Chauffeur's flat, 2 cottages. Old-world garden of **AN ACRE.** Post-war possession. **£8,000 FREEHOLD.**—Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

### FINE QUEEN ANNE HOUSE

In a lovely unspoilt part of Suffolk.



**A MOST DELIGHTFUL OLD HOUSE** with period decorations and surrounded by lovely old gardens with ornamental water. 10 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 4 reception. Electric light. Central heating. Home from (let). 3 Cottages. **FOR SALE WITH 200 ACRES**

WITH POSSESSION AFTER THE WAR.  
Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

3, MOUNT ST.,  
LONDON, W.1.

## RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

Grosvenor  
1032-33

### CONTRASTING EXAMPLES OF EARLY ENGLISH DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE

Both situated amidst beautiful unspoilt countryside.

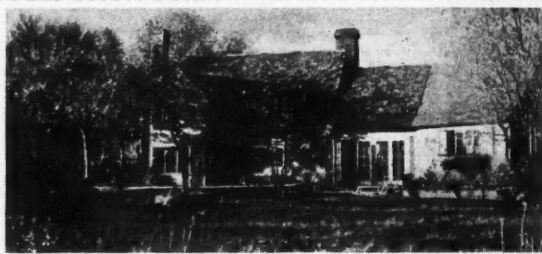
#### ESSEX-SUFFOLK BORDER—Excellent Yachting Facilities



**CIRCA A.D. 1475. PLEASANT RED BRICK** MELLOWED TO A RICH DEGREE OF WARMTH BY THE PASSING YEARS. Surrounded by 600 Acres of Dairy Farmland, protected for all time from development. 3 large reception, 8 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Main electricity and water. Central heating. Prolific well-kept gardens, lawns. Forest trees. Garage. **ABOUT 2 ACRES. FREEHOLD, £5,250 POSSESSION ON COMPLETION**

Each of these properties has been personally inspected and is highly recommended by the Sole Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

#### BUCKS-OXON BORDER—FAMOUS HUNTING CENTRE



**RESTORED TUDOR FARMHOUSE** of fascinating red brick and half-timbering. Large and handsome lounge, dining-room, 4 bedrooms, 2 modern bathrooms. Really beautiful interior. Main electricity and water. Central heating. Garage. **OLD-WORLD GROUNDS OF 1 ACRE. LONG LEASE AT VERY LOW GROUND RENT.**

PRICE £5,500

EARLY POSSESSION

## CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON

OF SHREWSBURY (Tel.: 2061)

THE AGENTS FOR THE WEST

### MALVERN 3½ MILES. £4,000

**SMALL GEORGIAN HOUSE**, outskirts pretty village, on bus route. Hall, 3 reception, 6 bed, bathroom. Main electricity. Garage, etc. Matured old grounds of **2 ACRES.** Possession March, 1945.

CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Shrewsbury. (Tel. 2061.)

### SOUTH OF MALVERN HILLS 200 ACRES. £12,500

**GENTLEMAN'S HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL FARM**, in lovely country with fine views. Charming house of character. Hall, 3 reception rooms (one 30 ft. long), 6-7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Electric light. Ample buildings. Cottage. Splendid land and picturesque woodlands. Possession. Sole Agents:

CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Shrewsbury. (Tel. 2061.)

### NORTH CORNISH COAST. £4,750

**MOST ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE** in delightful wooded grounds of **2½ ACRES.** Lounge hall and cloakroom, 3 reception and billiards room, 7-8 bed and dressing, and 2 bathrooms. Main electricity and water and ground-floor central heating. Garage. Studio. Post-war possession.

CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Shrewsbury. (Tel. 2061.)

With 1½ miles Salmon and Trout Fishing.

£6,500 with **15 ACRES.** £10,500 with **700 ACRES.** £15,500 with **290 ACRES**



**MEIKONETHSHIRE** (lovely part of N. Wales). Unique Sporting Property with fine old **STONE-BUILT MANOR HOUSE** of character. Lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, bathroom. Electricity. Spring water. Garage 4/5, stabling 6 and buildings. One or more farms. Rough grazing and woodlands. Vacant possession of residence.

CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Shrewsbury.

### SOUTH HEREFORDSHIRE. £3,950

**GEORGIAN RESIDENCE** in LOVELY DISTRICT. Hall, 3 reception, 6-7 bed, bath, etc. Main electricity. Ample buildings. About **7 ACRES.** Possession.

CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Shrewsbury. (Tel. 2061.)

### DEVON. WITH TROUT FISHING. £7,250

**DIGNIFIED GEORGIAN HOUSE** in park-like land of **16 ACRES.** with Trout River flowing through. Hall, 3 reception, 7 bed, bath. Main electricity. Garages and stables. Lodge. At present under requisition. 8 miles Exeter.

CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Shrewsbury. (Tel. 2061.)

### NORTH HEREFORDSHIRE

**A CHOICE RESIDENTIAL ESTATE** of about **86 ACRES** with Shooting and Fishing Rights. **LOVELY QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE** in small park. Lounge hall, 3-4 reception rooms, about 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Electric light, central heating. 2 cottages, splendid buildings and farmery. Beautiful old matured grounds. **£12,500 FREEHOLD.** Post-war possession. Sole Agents: CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Shrewsbury (Tel. 2061.)

### SANDERS'

MARKET PLACE, SIDMOUTH

### "DEVONSHIRE CREAM"

In pastoral surroundings, west of Exeter, 13 miles Torquay.



**A SMALL COUNTRY PROPERTY, IN PERFECT CONDITION THROUGHOUT.** Of most attractive appearance, stone-built and cream washed walls, thatched roof. **GROUND OF 4½ ACRES**, including a delightful garden, tennis court and paddock. 2 entertaining rooms, 6 principal and 2 secondary bedrooms, excellent domestic offices with Aga cooker and staff sitting room. Large garage, stabling, greenhouse, all essential services.

**OFFERED WITH EARLY POSSESSION AT £5,500**

May be viewed by prior appointment through the Agents, as above.

### FOR SALE PRIVATELY LONGCROFT HALL, BEVERLEY, E. YORKS



**A CHARMING FREEHOLD RESIDENCE** built on high ground, secluded but not isolated, surrounded by beautiful gardens with ornamental and lily ponds, open pastures on all sides. 3 reception rooms, hall, vestibule, 6 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 2 cloakrooms (with h. and c.) and w.c., ballroom. Heated swimming pool. Main water, electricity, gas. Beautiful views from all windows. Central heating and every known labour-saving device. Hard tennis court. Stables converted to flat. Gardener's Cottage. Walled kitchen garden with 2 greenhouses, one vine. **LAND AND GARDENS about 14 ACRES.**

The whole property was modernised less than 10 years ago, regardless of cost.

For full particulars apply:

**GORDON ARMSTRONG, Longcroft Hall, Beverley.**



Telegrams:  
"Wood, Agents, Weeds,  
London."

# JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Mayfair 6341  
(10 lines)

## LEICESTERSHIRE AND NORTHAMPTONSHIRE BORDERS

Market Harborough 4½ miles, Kellmarsh Station adjoins the Estate, Northampton 12 miles, Kettering 7 miles.

A UNIQUE PROPERTY ON RICH AND FERTILE SOIL WITH VACANT POSSESSION



THE RESIDENTIAL, DAIRY AND MIXED FARMING ESTATE  
KNOWN AS

### ARTHINGWORTH MANOR

and comprising the COMPACT and MODERNISED GEORGIAN MANOR HOUSE of great character with hall, 16 bed and dressing rooms, 6 bathrooms, 5 reception rooms, lodge and farmery. A special feature being the mature and prolific Fruit and Vegetable Walled Garden, Beautiful Gardens and Park, in all about 20 ACRES.

HOME or ALTONS FARM, model cowshed for 30 218 ACRES  
BOSWORTH HOUSE FARM, model cowshed for 40 250 "  
CHURCH FARM, with covered riding-school and model cowshed for 40 ... 310 "

### ACCOMMODATION LANDS AND COTTAGES.

All the farms are well equipped with a wealth of commodious and modern buildings, the Cowhouses being specially designed for pedigree and attested herds. The Auctioneers confidently recommend this property as being one of the best offered in recent years and they are hopeful that it may be sold as a whole to represent one of the finest farm properties in the country.

### TOTAL AREA about 852 ACRES

For SALE by AUCTION (unless previously disposed of), as a Whole, or in Lots, by JOHN D. WOOD & CO., J. TOLLER EADY, F.A.I. and TURNER, FLETCHER and ESSEX acting in conjunction, at THE OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, MARKET HARBOURGH, on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1944, at 3 p.m.

Auctioneers: J. TOLLER EADY, F.A.I., Exchange Buildings, Market Harborough; Messrs. TURNER FLETCHER & ESSEX, Pelham Street, Nottingham; JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. Particulars price 1s. 6d.

4½ miles from important G.W.R. Junction just over an hour from Town.

## IN THE V.W.H. COUNTRY

### TO BE SOLD

### THIS ATTRACTIVE COTSWOLD STONE-BUILT HOUSE

situated in a grandly timbered park sloping to a lake affording good duck shooting.

16 bedrooms, 6 bathrooms, hall and 3 reception rooms, model domestic quarters. Main electricity and gas. Central heating.

SQUASH COURT AND INDOOR SWIMMING POOL (HEATED).

HARD TENNIS COURT. INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS. 4 EXCELLENT COTTAGES.

HOME FARM with BAILIFF'S HOUSE, in all about

204 ACRES

AND IF DESIRED WOULD BE SOLD WITH SMALLER AREA.

Inspected and recommended by JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (61,817)



## FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.

(Established 1799)

AUCTIONEERS. CHARTERED SURVEYORS. LAND AGENTS.

29, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

Telegrams:  
Farebrother, London

Central  
9344/5/6/7

## BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

In an attractive situation. About 22 miles from London.

### MODERN HOUSE

5 bedrooms, bathroom, 4 reception rooms.

COMPANIES' ELECTRICITY AND WATER

MODERN DRAINAGE



### ATTRACTIVE GARDENS

GARDENER'S COTTAGE

In all nearly

3 ACRES

PRICE £7,500 FREEHOLD

VACANT POSSESSION.

Further particulars from Agents: FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 29, Fleet Street, E.C.4 (Central 9244/5/6/7)

184, BROMPTON ROAD,  
LONDON, S.W.3

### WANTED

UP TO £40,000 will be paid for a GENTLEMAN'S ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL & FARMING ESTATE OF ABOUT 500 ACRES

preferably in the West Country. Herefordshire, Salop, Glos or Dorset or Somerset. A good and well placed residence (about 8 to 10, etc.) is required, and an estate with some good sporting woodlands and also some water is particularly desired. Very good purchaser. Will prospective visitors kindly write at once to BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3, marking letters "G. H. O. N. Private"

## BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY

Kensington  
0152-3

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO GENTLEMEN FARMERS  
JUST PLACED IN THE MARKET OWING TO UNFORESEEN CIRCUMSTANCES

An important residential and agricultural estate.

Intersected by a stream for about a mile running into the River Teign. **BEAUTIFUL 13th-CENTURY MANOR HOUSE OF GREAT CHARM** Of considerable historic interest, now completely modernised, including central heating, main water, electric light and power. Lounge hall, 3 reception, 6-9 bedrooms (fitted basins), 3 baths. Walled gardens, swimming pool. Charming old-world secondary residence, 3 cottages. Excellent T.T. farm buildings. **MOST LOVELY SITUATION, NEAR ONE OF THE MOST PICTURESQUE OLD-WORLD VILLAGES.** Between Exeter and Newton Abbot, each 8 miles. 18 miles from Torquay with its excellent yachting facilities.

Excellent shooting. Salmon and trout fishing available.

**IMMEDIATE POSSESSION FOR SALE FREEHOLD**

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### EASY DAILY REACH

**SURREY-SUSSEX BORDERS** 30 miles, favourite district. Gentleman's highly attractive Residential and Farming Estate of 200 acres, having genuine Tudor residence with lovely old oak in secluded position with beautiful due South views. 2 large reception, 5 bed, 3 bathrooms. Electric light. Central heating. 5 excellent Cottages with baths and e.l. and good buildings. Highly farmed by owner, in excellent heart and lying very attractively, including very fine paddocks. Ideal for a London man requiring daily access. For sale freehold, with early possession. Recommended. Sole agents: BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3 (Ken. 0152).

5, MOUNT ST.,  
LONDON, W.1

## CURTIS & HENSON

Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines)  
Established 1875

### SHROPSHIRE

1½ miles of Trout Fishing.



**A GEORGIAN HOUSE, FACING SOUTH**  
4 reception rooms, 12 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, additional rooms. Electric light, central heating. Garage. Stabling. 5 cottages. Grounds with 2 tennis courts, pond, and small wood. Orchards, kitchen gardens, and land. In all **ABOUT 70 ACRES FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.**

(OCCUPATION AFTER THE WAR).

Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1.  
(15,180)

### DEVON

Moretonhampstead 3 miles. Exeter 9 miles.

#### A SMALL STOCK-REARING FARM IN A FAVOURED DISTRICT

MODERNISED FARMHOUSE, stone built with slated roof and facing South. Entrance hall, 2 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom.

EXTENSIVE STONE FARM BUILDINGS including stabling for 4. Cowhouses and garage.

Over 20 Acres of valuable timber and a proportion of Arable Land, in all about

**158 ACRES**

SPORTING AND GRAZING RIGHTS OVER 500 ACRES OF DOWN.

**FOR SALE FREEHOLD**

**WITH POSSESSION ON COMPLETION**

Details from: CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1.  
(16,304)

### KENT

Hildenborough 2 miles.



**FOR OCCUPATION AFTER THE WAR**  
**A MODERNISED RESIDENCE** in a lovely position facing south, overlooking beautiful country. Lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, billiards room, 15 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main water and electricity. Central heating. Stabling. Garages and flat. Bailiff's house. Outbuildings. Entrance lodge and chauffeur's cottage. **GARDENER'S HOUSE AND RANGE OF GLASSHOUSES. DELIGHTFUL GROUND** with matured trees, tennis lawns and walled kitchen garden. Orchard, meadows and park, including frontage suitable for building. **About 40 ACRES. FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.** Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (16,411)

## C. & J. BROWN OF NEWINGTON

31/37, SOUTH CLERK ST., EDINBURGH. 8/16, BERNARD TERRACE, EDINBURGH.

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### Property Agents, Surveyors, Valuers for Town and Country Properties in Edinburgh and the Scottish Borders

NO CHARGE FOR INSPECTING, PLACING PROPERTIES ON OUR BOOKS AND HANDLING UNLESS AN ACTUAL SALE IS EFFECTED.

WE ARE RECEIVING MANY ENQUIRIES FROM PURCHASERS.

PROPERTIES SURVEYED AND VALUED. VALUATIONS OF FURNITURE, FIXTURES, STOCKS AND EFFECTS

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### WORCESTERSHIRE

About 2½ miles from Upton-on-Severn, 12 from Worcester and 16 from Gloucester.



BRUTON, KNOWLES & CO. are instructed by the Executors of the late Miss G. M. A. de C. de MONTGEON to SELL BY AUCTION at the NEW INN HOTEL, GLOUCESTER, during NOVEMBER, 1944, in ONE OR MORE LOTS,

#### THE EASTINGTON HALL ESTATE

A CHARMING RESIDENTIAL ESTATE situate in very pleasant undulating country with beautiful views of the Malvern Hills, comprising a delightful BLACK AND WHITE EARLY TUDOR MANOR HOUSE (attributed to the reign of Henry VII), carefully restored and with considerable additions effected in complete harmony early in the present century, containing:

The great hall, 4 reception rooms, 7 principal bedrooms, dressing room, secondary and servants' bedrooms, 4 bathrooms and excellent offices.

CAPITAL MODERN STABLING AND GARAGE RANGE, FARM BUILDINGS, 7 COTTAGES, AND ENCLOSURES OF PASTURE, PASTURE ORCHARDING AND ARABLE—in all about

**141 ACRES**

Electric light. Central heating.

VACANT POSSESSION OF THE RESIDENCE, 3 COTTAGES AND ABOUT 47 ACRES MAY BE HAD ON COMPLETION.

Further particulars may be had of Messrs. Wetherfield, Baines & Baines, Solicitors, 50 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1, or of the Auctioneers, Albion Chambers, Gloucester.

## TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley St., W.1

Grosvenor 2861.

Telegrams: "Cornishmen, London"

**£12,000 INCLUDING VALUATION**

**MID-KENT** (between Maidstone and Ashford). Few minutes Main Line Station. **EXCELLENT T.T. DAIRY FARM, 200 ACRES.** Farmhouse: 3 reception, bath, 6-7 beds. Main water and electricity. Extensive farm buildings including cowhouses for 62, with drinking-bowls and Auto-recorder Plant. Noted grazing land, 31 acres arable.

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (21,737)

**OXON**, 4 miles Goring. Lovely position on the hills. **MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE** in excellent order. Carriage drive. Hall, 3 reception, 3 bath, 9 bed. Electric light. Central heating. Main water. Garage for 3. 6 loose boxes. Excellent cottage. Gardens, orchard and grassland, **30 ACRES.** A really first-class property. **£10,000** or near offer.

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (20,869)

**CHILTERN**, 7 miles High Wycombe, 800 ft. up. **PICTURESQUE TUDOR COTTAGE** with additions. 3 reception, 2 bath, 6 bedrooms. Central heating. Garage. Charming gardens and paddock. **2½ ACRES. £5,000.**

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (21,267)

## WELLESLEY-SMITH & CO.

17, BLAGRAVE STREET, READING.

Reading 4112.

Just available at a fraction over cost of improvements.

#### A MOST PERFECT LITTLE ESTATE WITH AN EXQUISITELY FITTED HOUSE

ENJOYING A SITUATION UNRIVALLED. WITHIN 60 MILES OF LONDON. **BETWEEN NEWBURY, READING AND OXFORD**

In a fold of the Berkshire Downs. 300 ft. above sea level, amidst beautiful unspoilt country and marching with famous sporting estates. In the past few years over £20,000 expended upon improvements. The well-designed and easily-kept house contains lounge hall, 4 reception (with choice panelling, oak floors and other costly decorations), model offices, 11 bed and dressing (principal rooms in suites), 4 modern bathrooms. Company's electricity and power. Central heating. Stabling. Garages. 5 cottages. Landscape garden, woodland and pasture with farmery, under

**100 ACRES, FREEHOLD. £27,500.**

Sole Agents: WELLESLEY-SMITH & Co., as above.

### RE-AFFORESTATION

In view of the very considerable quantities of home-grown timber that have been cut, and the fact that still more are urgently needed for essential supplies, it is more than ever advisable for landowners, when disposing of timber, to have expert advice to ensure that care be given to the preservation of the amenities of the Estate, and to prepare the woodlands for future re-afforestation.

To assist Landowners in this important matter we can place at their service foresters and measurers with many years of experience. Our Timber Department can also deal with the sale of the timber to the best advantage to the Landowner so as to conform to Government Control Orders. **ADVICE GIVEN ON REPLANTING IF REQUIRED.**

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### DEVON and S. & W. COUNTIES

FOR SELECTED LISTS  
OF PROPERTIES

**RIPPON, BOSWELL & CO., S.A.I.**

(Est. 1884.) EXETER. Tel: 3204



## ESTATE

Kensington 1490

Telegrams:

"Estate, Harrods, London."

## HARRODS

KNIGHTSBRIDGE HOUSE

62/64, BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON, S.W.1

## OFFICES

West Byfleet

and Haslemere

Offices

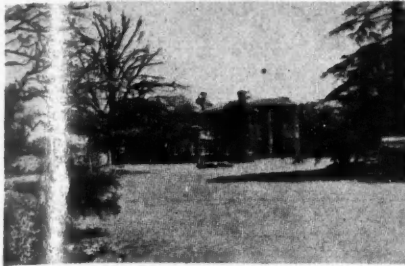
## FARNHAM AND WOKING

1 hour Town. 3 miles main line.

c.4

## A REALLY EXCEPTIONAL PROPERTY

300 feet up, approached by long drive.



In all about 26 ACRES.

## MELLOWED RED BRICK RESIDENCE

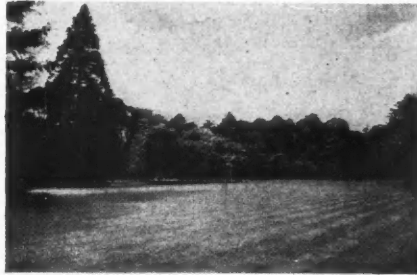
Lounge hall, 3 reception and billiards room, 30 ft. by 25 ft.; 10 bed and 2 dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, complete offices, lavatory basins in all bedrooms. Electric light. Central heating. Companies' gas and water. Telephone.

GARAGE FOR 4. STABLING.

Bungalow and entrance lodge.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS. HARD TENNIS COURT. ROCK AND WATER GARDEN, LILY POOLS AND STREAM.

ORCHARD, KITCHEN GARDEN. SMALL FARMERY.



PRICE 10,000 GUINEAS.

FOR SALE WITH EARLY POSSESSION

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## EPPING FOREST DISTRICT

Very choice situation. Easy reach station.

c.4

## BUNGALOW RESIDENCE OF DISTINCTION

Built by Surveyor for own occupation.

Lounge hall, study, lounge and dining room (all oak panelled), hardwood and parquet floors, 3 bedrooms (lavatory basins, h. & c.), built-in wardrobes, bathroom with hand shower.

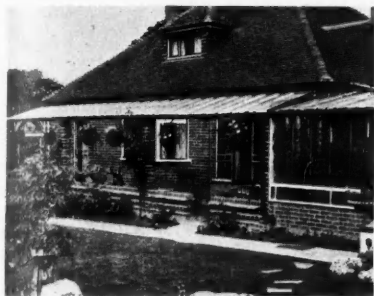
All electric kitchen, pantry, etc.

Also steel and concrete air-raid shelter. Garage for 2. Stabling. Greenhouse. Loggia. All companies' mains. Central heating. Telephone. Very beautiful garden. Westmorland stone rockeries, waterfalls, fish and lily ponds, lawns, fruit, rose and ornamental trees, in all

## HALF AN ACRE

Small paddock might be rented.

This is a very unusual type of property within Epping Forest, adjacent 2 golf courses and immune from building encroachment.



£6,000 FREEHOLD, including fixtures and fittings.

Sole Agents: HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490.)

## HERTS BORDER

c.3

First-class residential position, accessible to station. Near golf. About 10 miles N. of town.

**MOST ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE**, partly creeper-clad, South aspect. Lounge hall, 3 reception, billiard room, 6 bedrooms, bathroom (h. & c.), main drainage. Co.'s services. Garage for 3 cars. Useful outbuildings. Lovely grounds which are a feature with hard tennis court, also vegetable garden, orchard, Japanese garden, in all about 1 ACRE. **FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.**—Sole Agents: HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490.)

## DEVON

c.3

About 400 feet above sea level.

Midst the exceptional beauty of Exe Valley with its wooded hillsides. Convenient to an old market town about 12 miles Dulciverton, 15 miles Exeter.



## INTERESTING CHARACTER HOUSE

PORTION DATING BACK TO 12TH CENTURY

5 reception, 13 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main services. Radiators. Garages and outbuildings.

INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS WITH LAWN, TERRACE (overlooking River Exe), FRUIT AND VEGETABLE GARDENS, in all about

2½ ACRES

LOW PRICE FREEHOLD

HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 807.)

## FARNHAM

c.2

In the highest and best part. Convenient for local buses, and only a mile and a quarter from the Station.

**MODERN ARCHITECT-PLANNED HOUSE.** 3 reception, 4 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, bathroom. Main water, gas and electricity. Delightful garden of about HALF AN ACRE. **FREEHOLD, £4,950.** Further details of the Agents:

HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490.)

## SOUTHERN SLOPE of the CHILTERNs c.2

Within a mile of Station, with excellent train service to Baker Street, Marylebone, and the City.

**MODERN LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE** standing high and with beautiful views. 2 reception, loggia, 7 bedrooms, bathroom. Main water and electricity. Central heating throughout. Heated garage. Gardener's bungalow with bathroom. Delightful gardens, with hard tennis court and some grassland, in all about 5 ACRES. **FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.** Further details of the Agents:

HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490.)

## SLOUGH AND WINDSOR

c.2

**MODERN ARCHITECT-BUILT HOUSE.** 3 reception, 5 bedrooms, bathroom. All main services. Central heating. Double garage. Stable and outbuildings. Delightful gardens and grounds of about 1½ ACRES. **FREEHOLD, £6,000.** Further details of the Agents:

HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490.)

## ADJOINING AND OVERLOOKING c.2

WORPLESDON GOLF COURSE

WITH PRIVATE GATEWAY THERETO.

In a lovely position. 1 mile from Station, with electric trains to Waterloo.

**MODERN LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE**, beautifully built and fitted. 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main water. Electricity. Central heating throughout. Fitted basins in bedrooms. Garage for 2 large cars. Delightful Garden and Grounds, together with prolific Orchard, in all about 4 ACRES. **FREEHOLD, £7,500.**

Inspected and recommended by

HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490.)

## BUDLEIGH SALTERTON

c.3

Convenient to the Sea and the East Devon Golf Links.

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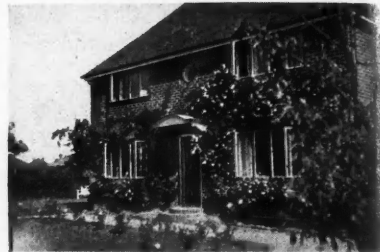
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# COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. XCVI. No. 2491

OCTOBER 13, 1944



*Harlip*

## THE HON. MRS. KOMIEROWSKI

The Hon. Mrs. Komierowski is the only daughter of Lord Kilbracken, of Killegar, Killeshandra, County Cavan, and of Elizabeth Lady Kilbracken, of 42, Ennismore Gardens, S.W.7. Her marriage to Captain Peter Komierowski, of Cracow, took place in August at the Polish Church in London.

# COUNTRY LIFE

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## DESIGN IN EVERYDAY THINGS

FURTHER details of the new body which Sir Thomas Barlow has said that the Government are to set up "to further improvement in the design of everyday things," will be awaited with interest. One of its activities is to institute design centres for industry, in which, and possibly in other respects, it will follow a scheme proposed last month to the Board of Trade by the Federation of British Industries. The Federation "considers it of first importance, particularly in view of the necessity for the greatest possible increase of Britain's export trade, that British industries should lead the world in the quality of their design." Their scheme pursues the policy advocated in 1932 by the Gorell Report on Art and Industry for regular exhibitions—of which the first was that of British Industrial Art, 1933, sponsored by COUNTRY LIFE with Lord Gorell as President; and recommends the establishment of a Central Design Council, financed by the State. The Council, co-operating with the Ministry of Education and scientific and artistic bodies, would encourage design in much the same way as industrial research is promoted, through training, scholarships, publicity, and Design Centres. These latter, it is suggested, should be financed and largely directed by specific industries, but the initiative in setting up a Centre in any particular industry might be taken by the Council. The Centre's functions would be to stimulate interest in design in the industry, encourage producers to employ good designers, and co-operate with art schools and technical associations including market and design research at home and abroad. Roger Fry believed that the latent creative power of Britain was not finding expression as it used to between, say, 1670 and 1820, with the result that, in the world's markets, our products were often less attractive than those of countries that gave greater scope to their industrial artists. Things improved in the late '30s, and, although the war has obviously been a disastrous setback to the finer aspects of civilisation in many respects, it will have compensating advantages if the new plant and processes necessitated are accompanied by a livelier national attitude to design, both in articles for export and in the vast field of reconstruction at home.

The Government, Sir Thomas Barlow stated, attach great importance to the problem to be tackled by the new organisation, which is welcome news. He went on to say that, in the past, industry did not get the designers it deserved because it had not given reasonable prospects and security, and would never get genuine improvement in design until it did. This is largely true, though there have been, in the last ten years, some notable exceptions; Eric Ravilious's brilliant designs for Wedgwoods, Eric Gill's for the printing trade,

McKnight Kauffer's and Paul Nash's in textiles, Keith Murray's in glass, H. G. Murphy's in silverware. Industrial design is an art in itself. Eminent artists without technical knowledge are not as a rule happy in its complexities, and manufacturers rightly insist on special training. The Royal Society of Arts' institution of a "degree" for industrial designers has given such artists a recognised status. And the studios of many progressive firms contained, before the war, young designers of real talent. Such institutions as the Burslem School of Art trained some brilliant designers for the potteries. We have, in fact, plenty of talent and excellent means of training it, but have not hitherto encouraged or co-ordinated either sufficiently. There ought, for instance, as the F.B.I. suggest, to be a section of the British Industries Fair representing the best of current English design in that depressing welter of commercial "lines"; and the name of the designer should be associated with the product. This, then, is the background for the new organisation's much-needed activities; and might it not be suggested that its personnel should include women of acknowledged taste?

### AFTER HOLIDAY

*THE quietness I found in a brambled lane  
Of Worcestershire can still say "Hush!"  
to pain.*

*The rounded softness of a grassy knoll  
Has laid a hand on fevers of the soul.*

*The blue enchantment of the hills of Cleve  
Has set old sorrow to new melody.*

*The gentleness I found beneath one roof  
Is of abiding goodness pledge and proof.*

V. H. FRIEDLAENDER.

### PROGRESS WITH PLANNING

THE House of Commons acted wisely in accepting Mr. Churchill's plan to postpone consideration of the compensation clauses of the Town and Country Planning Bill until agreed proposals can be put to the House. It would have been a calamity if the whole Bill had been shipwrecked on this rock. Meanwhile the Committee stage has produced amendments that, even when they have not been accepted, have yielded welcome clarification of the Bill's provisions. Lord Justice Scott, breaking his self-imposed vow of silence since the issuing of his Land Utilisation Report, has given the weight of his support in *The Times* to that to enable boroughs such as Plymouth, which are reducing the density of their inner areas by spacious planning, to extend their boundaries in compensation for the rateable value thus sacrificed. As drafted, the Bill has been charged with giving insufficient powers to enable comprehensive replanning of cities. In particular some members wanted the powers for compulsory purchase of blitzed areas to be extended to those termed blighted as well, so that authorities can avoid piecemeal replanning. Mr. W. S. Morrison maintained, however, that the powers in other clauses for dealing with obsolescent areas are ample, and there seems no real danger that comprehensive planning is in jeopardy. The Government's point is that to enlarge the areas to be compulsorily acquired would weaken rather than strengthen the Bill by diluting its scope. Mr. Keeling's amendment, sponsored by the Georgian Group and other societies, was welcomed by Mr. Strauss, who promised its adoption. It seeks to make it compulsory for planning authorities to make a list of all buildings of architectural worth in their area, and to give notice of any that it is proposed to acquire or demolish in connection with a planning scheme.

### MR. HUDSON AND THE TOWNSMAN

SEVERAL statesmanlike statements of policy have been issued by industrial and trade associations during the past year regarding the part which a prosperous agriculture must play in our post-war economy. They are reassuring to those who are trying to think and persuade others to think about food production and rural industry constructively. They do not necessarily mean, however, that the townsman as such is so convinced of the value to himself of a sound nutrition policy and to the nation of steady

world markets in foodstuffs that when the time comes to exercise his vote again he will not be taken in once more by the cheap food cry, and be willing to rely on other countries for subsidised imports. Mr. Hudson's tour of the industrial districts in an attempt to tell townspeople what the situation is, and is likely to be, is therefore a wise step in the right direction. He has rightly laid stress on the fact that there is still far too little realisation among industrialists of the enormous market which agriculture provides on their doorstep. The average annual value, it cannot be too often repeated, was over £290 millions in the days of pre-war depression. To-day it is well over £500 millions and likely to remain so. On the other hand, as the Minister points out, this country's limited purchasing power in post-war years will make it increasingly necessary to rely on the development of every possible national resource, and particularly upon the substantially greater food production we have been getting in war-time.

### THE VALUE OF TREES

THE benefit to this country's total of employment of schemes of reafforestation is generally argued on the basis of numbers employed and wages paid to those engaged in the actual work of planting, thinning and conserving our State and other forests. The figures which complete the picture from the standing timber to the finished product would be much more impressive could they be published as a continuous series, but some idea of the situation may be gleaned from the facts which have recently been supplied to us from an impeccable source regarding the expenditure by one firm in the four and a half years since March 1, 1940, on the conversion of softwoods. The timber was grown in Scotland on an area just exceeding 200 acres. Its age averaged from 35 to 60 years and 95 per cent. of it consisted of softwoods. The price of the timber standing amounted to £20,500. Wages were £32,202; insurance, overheads, tractors and other machinery came to £18,715, and cartages to £9,797. This makes a total of £81,214. In other words, the actual cost of the timber standing amounted to only one-fourth of the cost of the completed article—an impressive demonstration of what an asset a supply of timber in the country, available for continuous working, would be to the community as a whole.

### MOTOR TAXATION

BRITISH Governments have no very proud record of either intelligence or honesty in their dealing with motor taxation, as all who remember the early days of the Road Fund can testify. Ever since the last war the rapid expansion of road traffic has tempted successive Chancellors to take an entirely uneconomic view of the revenue to be raised, and the result has been that design has been subordinated to avoiding the results of penal taxation. Vehicles and engines have been produced which could only appeal to an insular market, with the result that Britain has lost financial advantages from exports which would have far exceeded the yield of vehicle taxation. That is the basic argument underlying the "Statement on Motor Vehicle Taxation" which the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders have addressed to Sir John Anderson. This is a difficult time to suggest reduction of taxation and the Society are obliged to accept the Chancellor's own statement that the Government are unable to forgo the revenue from motor taxation for some time ahead. On the other hand there is much cogency in the plea that full employment depends so greatly on expanding exports that motor taxation should be reviewed in the light of the contribution it can make to our export trade. We cannot enter here into the technical arguments supporting the recommended tax on the cubic capacity of engines. It is regarded by manufacturers as "a good compromise if vehicles must be taxed." It would, they contend, allow greater freedom than the R.A.C. formula to the designer, and give a more logical basis for taxation. It is, of course, in any case, impossible to refute the argument that all taxes on transport are a cumulative drag on the national economy.



# A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES . . .

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

MY remarks on dew-ponds in a recent number of COUNTRY LIFE have brought me a most interesting letter from a reader who is a country land agent by profession and who, as manager of many farms, has had considerable experience in the past in the maintenance of these hill-top water supplies; and, as every sheep-farmer knows, a hill-top water supply is a very great asset. He writes: "Ancient as I am I cannot remember how neolithic man made these dew-ponds, which there are a vast number in this country, but it is quite certain he did not use straw in their construction. The first dew-pond was probably made by accident when a primitive man dug out clay from a hill-top for the construction of a hut, and saw that the resulting depression filled with water."

DEW-PONDS, my correspondent says, are constructed on those hills that are covered with an impervious stratum which is different from the sub-soil, and this stratum prevents the heat of the earth from rising to the surface, so that there is a cold area surrounded by warmer air, which causes the moisture of the night and dawn mists to condense. In his youth, before the days of force pumps and rams, when dew-ponds were still constructed in England, the straw, he says, was laid as thick as thatch, the clay was then trodden in by naked feet, and a small flock of sheep was often huddled on it to ensure that it was packed even tighter. When the pond began to fill duck were sometimes put on it as they trod in the clay around the water-level, and prevented cracking. It was most important that no weeds were allowed to grow for two reasons: one being that the roots would penetrate through the impervious soil and allow the water to drain away, and secondly transpiration is always going on with vegetation, and this might exceed the amount of the dew-fall.

As a proof that the precipitation of dew in certain circumstances is far more considerable than most people imagine, he quotes the case of some old farm buildings he re-roofed by close-boarding them first, and then covering with slates. This formed an ideal dew-collecting area, as wood is a non-conductor, and slate gives off any sun heat very rapidly. After the work was completed he measured the contents of the underground rain-water tank fed from the roofs of the buildings; and at the end of the following week, during which there had been no rain, he checked the water in the tank again, finding here 2,000 additional gallons.

IF anyone is still in doubt about the weight of water precipitated by dew on a suitable night I can only suggest that he goes down to the brussels sprout patch on a typical October morning, and picks a basketful for the kitchen. With each saucer-shaped leaf holding about half an inch of water, which when tilted flows steadily up the sleeves, into the shoes or down the trouser-leg, it will be brought home to him convincingly that dew means a real water supply. If further confirmation is needed it is provided in Psalm 133, where the dew of Mount Hermon is mentioned, which incidentally maintains the level in summer-time of the Abana and Parpar rivers that flow through Damascus, and the opinion of Naaman the Syrian these rivers were "better than all the waters of Israel."



THE YEW AVENUE: OLD WARDOUR CASTLE, WILTSHIRE

THE recent correspondence in COUNTRY LIFE about the flying of the white ensign suggests that the great majority of the people in this country do not know what flags they can and cannot fly and have no marked desire to fly any, and that, as a flag-flying nation, we must be very near the bottom of the European league table. In other days this was brought home to one in Egypt, where so many European nations desire, or have desired in the past, to have a footing, and endeavoured to establish whatever shadowy claims they might have by flying an out-size of their national flag, not only on their ministries and consulates, but on hospitals, schools, shops, cafés and shoe-polishing emporiums, on the principle of the more shadowy the claim the larger the flag. The French displayed quite sizeable *tricolores*; the Greeks had their blue and white colours here, there and everywhere; the Germans as usual were blatant and aggressive; but it was left to the Italians to reach the high crescendo note, for their Consulate flags were so enormous that, unless there happened to be a full gale blowing to extend the folds, they saved the street scavengers work by sweeping away the dust from the path. In the midst of this riot of colour, bunting and embroidery it was difficult to detect the modest little Union Jack flying over only our Embassy and Consulate doors—but there is an old saying that "good wine needs no bush."

THE Egyptian Government became worried about these displays of national colours and endeavoured unsuccessfully to limit them to official buildings only by inserting a clause in all deeds and contracts that no country's flag except the Egyptian "Crescent and Star" should be flown. In my province there was a contract made annually for the renting from the Government of the Bardawil Fishery on the big lagoon in the north, and the foreign subject who obtained this was most annoyed to find in it a clause prohibiting him from flying his national flag. As he felt called upon to display something he hoisted a scarlet pennant with the letters B.F. embroidered on it, and B.F. stood for Bardawil Fishery.

YEARS ago when I used to spend my evenings slapping my ankles, neck and face with a methodical one-two-three beat suggestive of the rhythmical hand-claps of an Arab *fantasia* dance, and wondering if there could possibly be more mosquitoes outside the netted windows than there were within, the love of the spider family grew within my heart. I derived

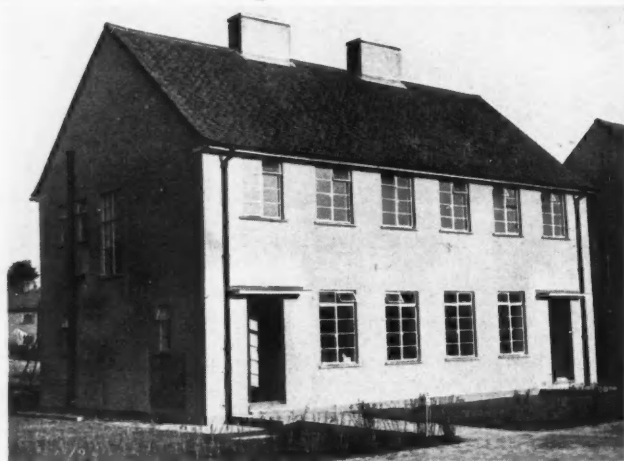
a feeling of vast satisfaction when I saw a spider shin down his web in the corner of the room, where it had escaped the *safragi's* broom, and proceed to suck the blood—probably nearly all mine—from one of my tormentors. My gratitude for past services is such that to-day, when a spider's help is not really essential, I would not willingly disturb one, however inconvenient the site of his abode.

I know nothing of spiders beyond the fact that there are a number of varieties from tiny morsels the size of coffee grounds to big bloated fellows with aldermen's stomachs, and fearsome-looking ruffians with the hairy legs of heavy-weight prize-fighters to small-bodied specimens with absurdly long uncontrolled ones. I have been studying the home life of one of these long-legged specimens recently, and find that, although it is almost as difficult as is our own, this variety has the homing instinct developed as strongly as that of a carrier pigeon. My friend spun his web in a corner of the lavatory basin recess in my bedroom, and, as he was constantly enlarging it by building on wings and flying buttresses, I feared for his safety, and so put him out of the window farthest away from his home. The following evening he was back again in his old spot with all blitz damage repaired, and the place in good working order again.

THEN, in the opposite corner of the recess, another spider of the same breed appeared, who spun a web with all the starboard braces, sheets and tacks made fast to the stanchions of the original occupant's web. This caused considerable annoyance, as I expected, for whenever the newcomer hurried down his alleyway to take a fly he shook the web of his neighbour, causing a false alarm. After three days of this annoyance the second spider died of some mysterious wasting disease, and, although there was only circumstantial evidence available, the first spider was undoubtedly responsible for what one might call justifiable arachnidicide. Evidently the crime was discovered, for the following evening the original spider had disappeared, and his place in the web was taken by a totally different variety, a thick stocky insect who looked as if he might be a *gauleiter*, police constable, pest officer or broker's man. After a search I found my evicted friend in the opposite corner of the room and perched disconsolately on top of my landing net, which he was examining with a professional eye with a view to making use of it.

# AFTER-WAR HOUSES

## DEMONSTRATION TYPES AT NORTHOLT



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OR NO FINES CONCRETE  
Smooth rendered and washed yellow ochre

ON the western fringe of London, at Northolt, the Ministry of Works has built a miniature experimental housing estate to test costs, time of erection, site man-hours, types of plan and equipment, materials and building methods. Also to demonstrate to local authorities, who will be responsible for meeting a great part of the estimated demand for 4,000,000 new houses in the next 10 or 12 years, some of the requirements and possibilities involved. During the war notable progress has been made with research into house-planning, pre-fabrication, standardisation, and, under the stress of war, with the use of alternative materials, in particular by the technical committees of the Building Research Board. The Northolt experiments put many of these revised ideas and standards to the proof, and the Ministry is to be congratulated on this enterprising undertaking. With the exception of two pairs of steel houses, sponsored by the British Iron and Steel Federation—a private exhibit—the houses do not, however, outwardly show much novelty. In appearance they follow the traditional character of an English house. Yet contiguous and apparently similar houses may embody notable advances from tradition in methods of construction or materials.

The great obstacles to the provision of the permanent houses needed, not only in Britain but in every country ravaged by the war, will be the relative lack of trained hands and of the normal materials, and the danger of bottlenecks in the production or processing of components. The way to overcome these is to use as large a range of sound materials as is consistent with costs and labour (which unfortunately rules out dressed stone from most areas), to get as much as possible of the work done in factories or by machines, and to standardise components so that, though made in a hundred factories, they will fit together. At the same time, in a country so varied as Britain, nobody wants houses everywhere to look the same.



1.—SEMI-DETACHED STEEL-FRAMED HOUSES  
(British Iron and Steel Federation)

Designs, however much plans and production are standardised, must be capable of variation to meet local conditions and preferences. And it is of the greatest importance, if a thing is mass produced by the million, that it should be of the best possible design both in appearance and for its purpose.

Simultaneously with the Northolt houses, the Ministries of Health and Works have issued an excellent *Housing Manual*, 1944 (Stationery Office, 2s.), for the guidance of local authorities, an up-to-date summary of the regulations, reports and current policy regarding materials, lay-out, services, and planning. One of the most important of these has been the *Report of the Sub-committee of the Central Advisory Committee to the Minister of Health on Design of Dwellings*, under the chairmanship of Lord Dudley (1944) which recommended 900 ft. sup. as the optimum floor area for houses. But ever since 1919 the complexity, and consequently the cost, of small house design has been increasing, with the insistence on internal plumbing, upstairs bathroom, and heat-conservation, and the importance attached to the right relation of scullery, kitchen, and parlour. For instance, the *Manual* points out that "the way of living in the house

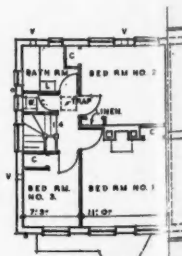
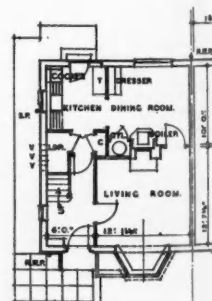
depends on the arrangements for cooking meals." In the planning of these house types and the design of their fittings, great care has obviously been taken to perfect these arrangements. But the *Manual*, it is commendable to note, recommends the employment of an architect in every case by the building authority. What a difference this can make to local variations of a type is indicated by illustrations in the *Manual* of some of the war-time agricultural workers' cottages, where an architect with local sympathies and imagination has had scope to select materials and influence siting.

The normal standard three-bedroom house (Fig. 3) works out at 862 ft. sup., and compares very favourably with two houses, one urban, one country, built to the Dudley Report specifications (Fig. 4). The space saved has been chiefly at the expense of the storeroom and fuel shed provided in the latter; in the country version there is a roomy washhouse, not required in most town houses. In the rooms and the scullery planning there is little to choose between the Northolt and Dudley types, but the absence of a fuel store and shed from the standard type is a questionable omission.

Mr. George Hicks, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Works, has estimated that, in a scheme of 500 houses, this type could be built for £759 exclusive of the land, and would require 2,100 site man-hours to erect. Such figures as are available for the other dwellings must be taken in relation to these standards. The type, simply built of brick, is given some character by a capacious bow window of steel casements and simplified brick porch. The plan



3.—SEMI-DETACHED STANDARD BRICK HOUSES, 862 ft. sup. Minimum cost £759. (Right) GROUND- AND FIRST-FLOOR PLANS





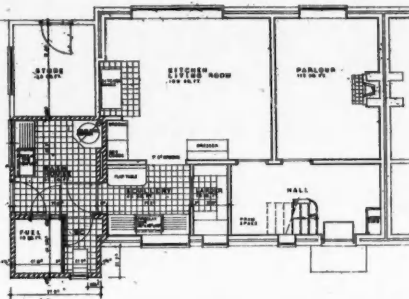
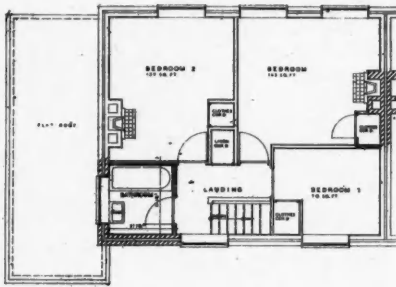
provides a dining-kitchen at the back, the business end separated only by a curtain. Throughout, kitchens are fitted with a sink unit with two draining-boards, cooker, and copper; the dining-room, warmed by the domestic boiler, with a roomy dresser. The w.c. in most instances is upstairs.

The type is also built in Foamed Slag, No Fines poured concrete, and Expanded Clay, rendered to a smooth finish washed yellow ochre, which looks like—and can of course be varied to any colour—but the bows are omitted from these variants. The standard type is also shown built with steel joists and rafters to save timber.

The Duplex house, 900 ft. sup., is divided into a flat on each floor (Fig. 5), but is capable of being easily converted to a single house. The ground-floor flat has a large bedroom and dining-kitchen, the upper flat a small second bedroom in addition. On conversion, the bathroom and lavatory of the lower flat becomes a "utility room," and the dining-kitchen of the upper flat the second of three bedrooms, all without structural alteration.

A further development of the flat is designed to reduce site man-hours. The block of four (Fig. 6) is steel-framed, enabling the roof to be put on early and serve as an umbrella to all subsequent operations. Joists and rafters are also of steel, the walls of 2-in. concrete blocks backed by a glass wool insulating blanket, the lining and partitions of pre-fabricated wall-board. This building makes the fullest use of pre-fabrication, and site man-hours were reduced to 900 per dwelling. The plan provides a living-room, a kitchen (only accessible through the living-room, in the upper flat, which needs amending), three bedrooms and the usual offices. The whole effect is of a more attractive dwelling than the Portal steel bungalow, the over-all cost of which these flats can scarcely exceed, if at all. For erection in devastated towns they give promise of being considerably more satisfactory, assuming they are regarded as having a limited life.

Other official types displayed are a variant of the 850 ft. sup. house designed for a wide frontage, which has an attractive living-room lit from both ends; and a range of four terrace



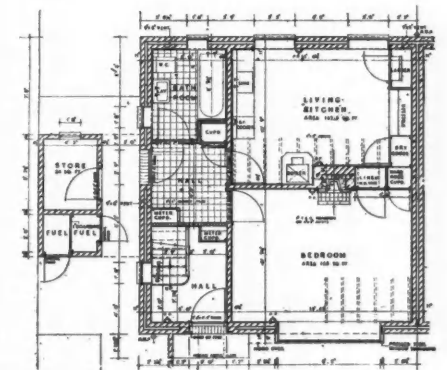
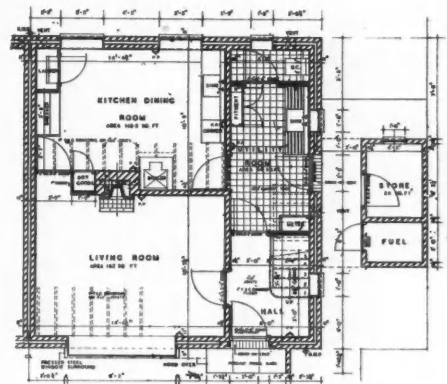
4.—PAIR OF HOUSES. 900 ft. sup., built to recommendations of the Dudley Report. Urban type. (Left) GROUND- AND FIRST-FLOOR PLANS



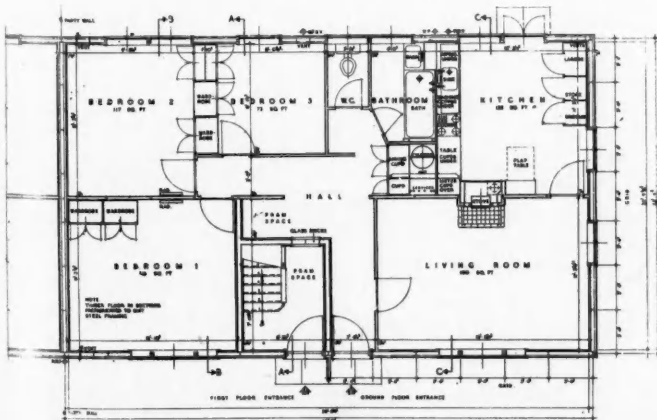
houses suitable for sites where the semi-detachment of the standard type is inappropriate. A passage way between each pair gives access to the back garden, and there is a continuous grass terrace in front of the houses.

All the houses described above are in the nature of official reports in the solid; plain statements devoid of special pleading. Though experimental in purpose, their results are conservative, in outward appearance at least, and have been reached by synthesis and observation rather than by originality. The two pairs of houses (Fig. 1) sponsored by the British Iron and Steel Federation go very much further. They represent the first two types in a series which, it is said, will crystallise the results of extended research on the use of steel for house construction. Their plans are the same, but their construction differs, though not outwardly. What is seen is the difference in external cladding, which is a matter of choice: in one case (Fig. 7) a facing brick skin to first-floor level, with vertical ribbed steel sheeting above, painted white; in the second (Fig. 1), cement rendering on steel dovetailed sheeting below, and horizontal ribbed sheeting above, painted rust red. The roofs are of metal sheets on fibre board, and the inner skin of the walls of plaster board in one case and of foamed slag or breeze concrete slabs in the other. It is stated that the internal thermal insulation is generally above that of traditional brick construction.

The construction enables a remarkably

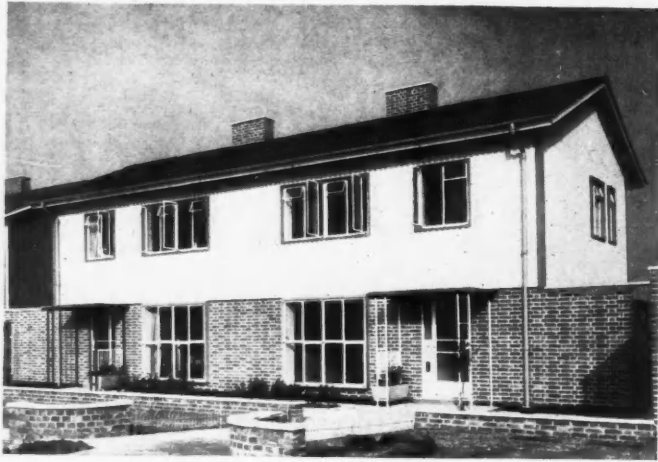


5.—DUPLEX HOUSE. Ground floor as house (above) and as flat (below)



6.—(Right) STEEL-FRAME AND CONCRETE-BLOCK DWELLING OF FOUR FLATS, DESIGNED TO REDUCE SITE LABOUR. (Above) PLAN OF GROUND-FLOOR FLAT



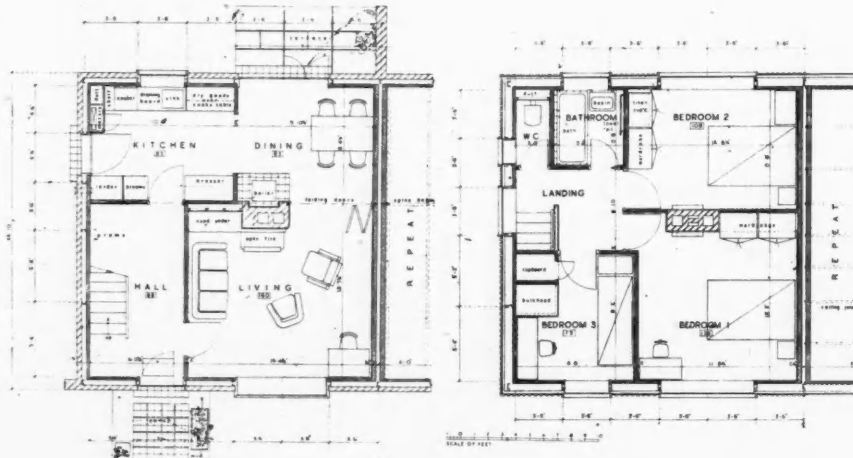


7.—STEEL HOUSE, WITH BRICK SKIN TO LOWER FLOOR AND VERTICAL RIBBED SHEETING ABOVE



8.—LIVING-ROOM OF STEEL HOUSE, WITH DINING-ROOM BEYOND

light and spacious plan, although the floor space is actually the same as the standard (850 ft. sup.); kitchen and dining-room are virtually a single room with dividing curtains, and folding double doors open up the living-room. The effect of light is enhanced by concentrating the fenestration into large windows, though the actual area of glass is slightly less than in some of the official designs. The living-room (Fig. 8) has an open hearth, in one case incorporating ducts for diffused warm air and a new type of grate devised by the Coal Utilisation Council in which a damper is fitted to close down over the fire at night and keep it smouldering till the morning. This is calculated to reduce the waste of coal from 85 per cent. in the Victorian grate



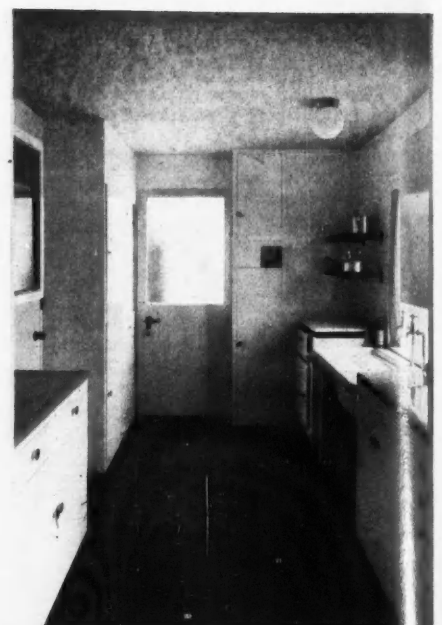
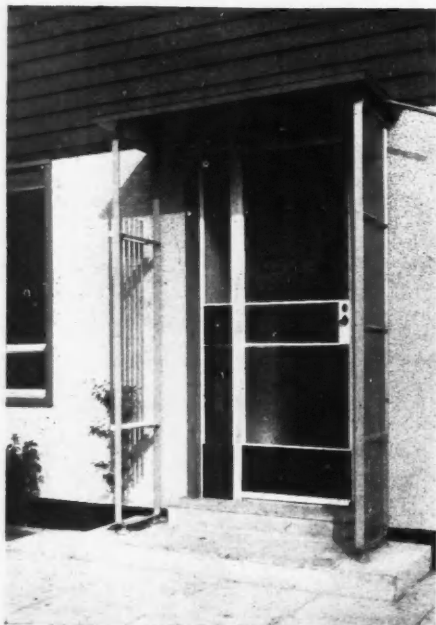
9.—GROUND- AND UPPER-FLOOR PLAN OF THE STEEL HOUSES

to 40 per cent. Heating generally is by electricity.

Such charming details as the porches and glass front doors (Fig. 10), and the staircase (Fig. 11), are certainly calculated to influence opinion favourably for a virtually new method of house building. This underlying purpose needs to be borne in mind when comparing

and Mr. Donovan H. Lee the engineer have certainly succeeded in this object, imparting to the steel houses a charming almost 18th-century elegance, with a plan in some respects more advanced than those of the Ministry of Works. It is, of course, not possible to forecast their cost in mass production, but it is expected to approximate to the standard.

these attractive steel houses, tastefully finished and furnished, with the relatively humdrum and unfurnished official houses. It was also necessary for them to overcome the not very favourable impression, given by the Portal bungalow, of the application of steel to house-building, and perhaps the memories of the Weir and other dour steel houses erected after the last war. Mr. Frederick Gibberd the architect



(Left) 10.—PORCH AND ENTRANCE OF A STEEL HOUSE. (Middle) 11.—THE ENTRY AND STAIRCASE (Right) 12.—KITCHEN OF A STEEL HOUSE



# THE TALE OF A WHALE

By J. WENTWORTH DAY

TED is long-bodied and blue-gerseyed, with a lined face and an ingenuous eye which hides a guileful nature. He might be anything between 30 and 40, but the North Sea winds and winter spindrift have given their watermarks in his hands and face.

His grandfather was a Breton from St. Malo, which surprises no one on those windy Essex levels of sea marsh and shimmering flats. Not that I knew anything of Ted's ancient blood until old Zebedee, his father, died. One never expected Zeb. to die. He had sat, a small, wizened figure with a sharply pointed, white, captain Kettle beard and piercing blue eyes, beneath his peaked mariner's cap, in the bar window of the Victory, year by year, smoking his pipe and gazing fixedly out over the reeks and mud flats to the cloud-arched vastness of the North Sea.

Zeb, we said, would go on for ever. Then one day he died. Seventy-nine, and in due course he was buried, and then Ted opened his wooden box. A Victorian shilling beaten into a ring which is now on Ted's middle finger, a brass tobacco-box, an old silver watch, a boat-swain's whistle, his master mariner's certificate, some money, two club books and the family papers were inside it. They told the story of the Breton ancestors.

But they did not tell the story of Zeb's part in the famous sea-fight off the Naas End when a Tollesbury smack and a Mersea smack ran alongside a big 46-ton marauding Burnham smack, boarded her, beat up her crew with handspikes and fists, threw her cargo overboard and her dredges after it.

But that was not the end of it, not by a bagful of winkles. The case came up in the High Courts of Justice away up in London, and old Zeb, with two scars on his bandaged head, was one of a motley crew of Mersea men and Tollesbury chaps who stood, caged but incorrigible, in the dock on a charge of piracy on the high seas—the last trial for piracy in England. They were convicted, but remain innocent in the eyes of all "right forward" local men to this day.

"Ye see it was like this here," said Ted, settling himself on a hassock of bleached bents and laying his gun carefully in the grass. We had been on a fox-shoot over six square miles of cattle marsh where the assorted populace of three villages had blazed B.B. and S.S.G. in all directions from muzzle-loaders, pinfires and breech-loaders. Five foxes had been disposed of and at least a dozen, 'big as hosses,' had escaped. Here on Ray Island, with a creek between us and the Sabbath-breaking army of fox-shooters, we relaxed, safe but foxless.

"Yes, yes," said Ted, puffing cigarette smoke at a down-planing curlew. "Them Burnham chaps had bin a-drudgin shingle and oyster culch off the Naas End for days. That belong to Mersea an' Tollesbury all that culch—and Dad and some on 'em towed 'em so. But that warn't no go. They cum agin and drudged up tons o' shell. So away go two o' our smacks an' ran alongside. There warn't no more than tew men showin' on deck on each smack, one at the hellum and one on the runners. Dad an' them was down below. They tumbled up soon as the gunwales touched an' was aboard that Burnhamer like one o'clock. There was a rare old set-to—arms an' legs a-goin' and hittin' anything they could lay hands on.

"Rum goings-on—but Mersea's a head place for rum 'uns and rum goes."

My mind went back to a night in Mrs. Horne's when that illustrious mistress of distinguished cookery had been asked if she could provide a whale steak.

"What was that about a whale you caught?"

"Who towed ye I ketched a whale?"

"No one," I lied.

"Cos there's bin a lot o' lies about that whale o' mine an' the damn thing nearly landed me in the clink. Ferreted out the whole village, that did."

He slewed his eyes round with sudden challenge.

"Don't you go an' put that in one of your books now—'cos I know if we chaps spin you a yarn you don't half varnish it up!"

"I won't promise, Ted. Out with it."

"Well—I was out in the motor boat with the missus, trawlin', when up comes three big whales on the tide—dead. Reckon they'd been killed by a mine! I took a look an' I sez to the missus: 'Never ketched a whale yet. I reckon I'll hev one o' them fellers.'

"I runs me boat alongside the biggest one, gits aboard him—he drewed about three and a half foot and two foot freeboard—and stuck the fluke o' me anchor in his eye. I took a turn or two o' the cable round me sternpost an' towed him back to the foreshore. Rare big tide so I got him up by the coast-road.

"Next mornin' they was all down a-garpin' at him. Hunderds o' folk. Sojers, officers, flyin' chaps an' some of the Navy from Brittlesea. All the locals too.

"Tides took off next day an' there he lay. Hot tew. That started it!"

"Did he stink?" I asked.

"Har! Suffin'! Bin de: a week or tew maybe. Wind went round to eastard and they

"'Bout fower that mornin', starlight, there comes a rare bangin' on the back door. I sticks out me snout an' hollers, 'Who's there?'

"That was Mr. Foster, that London gennelman who had taken a houseboat on the salts—ten guineas a week tew.

"'Yar name Milgate?' he hollers.

"'Yis!'

"'Yew gotter a whale?'

"'No, I haint, mate. I had one but the —'s gone to sea.'

"'Well, he's come back agin and he's nearly stove in my houseboat. Do you come an' haul it orf or I'll County Court you!'

"Away I goos. Bright moon. Big tide, whale a-bumping up agin his boat. Stink! That ferreted him and his missus out orlright! They had to git up orf to the pub in their pyjamas.

"Well, I gits out me motor boat an' I tows that damn whale three mile out to sea—an' you don't git no petrol allowance for towin' whales about these days.

"Tew days later I was settin' in me back place tea-time with a nice plate o' winkles and the vinegar when Rap! Rap! Rap!

"Away goo the missus. Back she come.



A RORQUAL WHALE STRANDED ON THE ENGLISH COAST

reckoned they smelt him in Colchester ten mile off!

"Next day I was havin' my tea, settin' in the back place when Rap! Rap! goes someone on the door.

"Away goo the missus! Back she cum: 'Policeman want you,' she say. 'Reckon it's about that whale o' yourn.'

"Away I goo. Copper stood there big as a ship's figurehead.

"'Name o' Milgate?' he say.

"'Yis,' I say.

"'You gotter a whale,' he say. 'Do you take the b—— away or do I summons ye.'

"'There's money in that there whale,' I say.

"'An' a stink,' he say. 'Near enough knocked me off my bike comin' up the coast-road! Bus chaps say they 'ont bring the owd bus no nearer than the church. Goo you on—gid riddy on it! Do ye don't ye'll be up to Court.'

"So I finishes me tea an' away I goos to the Hard. Yew could smell that owd whale all oover the village by then! My heart! that did stink—oily!

"I goos in the Victory to git some chaps to help me haul it down the beach, an' damn! they nearly chucked me out! Real savage! They'd had to shut all the doors and winders and then that ruined the beer.

"That cost me five quarts to git me pals—to git rollers under that whale and crank it down to the water.

"I stuck me anchor in it an' away we goos. Towed it out a couple o' mile—lets go—hopes old Hitler gits it for his breakfuss in the mornin'—and away back home.

"'Chap want you,' she say. 'Bout that whale o' yourn.'

"'Tell him I ain't home an' I haint got no whale,' I sez.

"'Thass the police inspector from Colchester,' she say. Away I goos. There stood the copper.

"'Yar name Milgate?' he say.

"'Yis, mate!'

"'Yew gotter a whale?'

"'No, mate. I had a whale tima or tew but the —'s gone to sea.

"'Har! Well—he've come back and blowed up nine bullocks!'

"'How's that?'

"'Come ashore down at East on a big tide s'mornin', he say. 'Sailed in over the mine-field, went clean through the barbed wire and landed up in Mr. Smith's meeder. Soon as the tide dropped nine o' his bullocks git through the wire and was blowed up. Yar whale done it and yew gotter piy!'

"'Piy! I on't piy not if I goo ter jile,' I sez. 'I never bred the damn whale. I never took out a licence for it and that ain't got no collar on with my name on. I've took that out to sea twice an' what they do now ain't no consarn of mine. Do you git the sojers on the job,' I sez. 'There's forever on 'em about wi' nothin' to do!'

"So away he goos and they gits some sojers and blows that there whale up wi' dynymite and burns the — down wi' lime an' that were the end o' he."

"That done me wi' ketchin' o' whales!'" He spat decisively.

We rose and rowed home in a great silence.

# A 1,200-YEARS' OLD CROSS

By HARRY LEA

**I**N a remote spot in the north of Cumberland lies Bewcastle; about 20 miles from Carlisle and just south of the Scottish Border. It consists to-day of a few scattered farmsteads and cottages approached by a gated road; an 18th-century church and rectory. Here, too, are the gaunt grey walls of a ruined castle, built almost entirely of material from the Roman remains and Hadrian's Wall. There are still fragments of building foundations in a Roman camp which was once no doubt an important one and has sent many relics to Carlisle Museum.

But the chief object of interest in this far-away spot is its magnificent possession, the cross in the churchyard.

It was an equable sunny day when I took these photographs, but calm sunny days in Cumberland have as their winter background the wildest of storms that sweep violently across these high moorlands with battering force on such a cross as this, which is wholly unprotected from wind, rain, frost and other disintegrating elements. So, when we look at the elaborate sculpture in low relief which covers the four sides of this monolith, we feel wonder that it should still be standing, so little altered (except for its missing cross-head) in its original appearance. Authorities put the date when it was sculptured at between 670 and 750.

The point of importance is not so much its great age as the fact that the cross came into being between these two dates, since this particular 100 years saw the brief Northumbrian kingdom at the hey-day of its extraordinarily fine Christian civilisation. Previous to this time there is a dark age; following it is a time of strife and turmoil with all the arts on the down grade.

The period stands out like a patch of sunshine between storm and storm. And the Bewcastle Cross is one of the precious relics and reminders of this short Christian renaissance. The Ruthwell Cross, Dumfriesshire, the St. Cuthbert relics at Durham, and the celebrated Lindisfarne Gospel, unrivalled even to-day in its exquisite decorative

(Left) WEST FACE. (From the top), ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, THE CHRIST IN GLORY, THE RUNIC INSCRIPTION, AND THE FALCONER—ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST

(Right) PANELS OF FOLIAGE AND INTERLACING WORK ON THE SOUTH FACE, INCLUDING A SUNDIAL

skill, are other witnesses to the craftsmanship of this short period. During this time great men lived, the Venerable Bede, the Greek Archbishop Theodore and St. Wilfrid. It is, indeed, probably owing to the influence of such men as Theodore and Wilfrid that the decoration on the Bewcastle, like the Ruthwell, Cross owes many of its features, deriving as they do from Byzantine and Near Eastern sources.

The history of the period shows that, in the seventh century, masons and craftsmen from the Continent were not unknown, and even from the East, Syria and Asia Minor, where the skilled Byzantine workmen and artists were escaping westwards from the Mohammedan invasions then sweeping across the eastern Christian countries. Some of these may have worked on the Bewcastle Cross. But certain similarities to Roman provincial funerary sculpture suggest a direct influence on native craftsmen who were inspired by ivories, manuscripts, or other portable objects introduced *via* Rome. For instance, the design of vine scrolls and birds pecking at grapes, on the east side of the cross, is a subject far removed from the bleak and primitive Cumberland moors, but one that was already commonplace with the artists of Byzantium, Syria, Egypt, and Italy, and was adopted by the Arab builders of the Dome of the Rock (692).

The shaft from which the cross-head, that was in a separate piece, has been broken away, is in its present truncated condition over 14 ft. high, and is made of local material, a hard, rather coarse-grained sandstone.

On the west face, in a sculptured panel at the top, is a figure of John the Baptist, about 34 ins. high. He is bearded and robed to the feet. The right hand is free from the cloak and the index finger points to what is sustained on the left hand and arm. This is the Sacred Lamb, the *Agnus Dei*, nimbed and sitting up in a very life-like fashion. A plain space below the Baptist is used for the display in large runic characters of the Sacred name, spelt JESSUS CHRISTUS, and under this in a shallow niche, arched at the top, stands the Christ. The grace and expressiveness of the classically moulded effigy will be apparent to every eye. It is a Christ in Glory, with His feet resting on the heads of





two beasts. Christ holds in His left hand a scroll, and raises the right in the attitude of one who is delivering a charge.

Coming to the figure itself, we find ourselves in the presence of one of the finest effigies in early Christian art. It combines dignity with grace after the fashion of the early Gothic figures in the capital French cathedrals, and it exhibits that simplicity and freshness which were then in evidence. The proportions of the figure are those of classical sculpture of the best period. Even in the present weathered condition of the stone, though features are not to be made out, there is a suggestion of beauty in the head which is especially to be noted.

Below the Christ appears the important runic inscription of nine lines, on which largely depends our decision as to the date of the monument. It purports to give the names of three, or possibly four, Northumbrians who set up the cross in memory of King Alcfrith, a known historical personage of the last half of the seventh century, and practically carries with it the chronology of the cross. It reads:

This slender sign of Victory—set up  
—Hwaetred, Wothgaer—to—  
Alcfrith a King and son of Oswy—  
Pray for—

At the foot of the shaft below the inscription, in a niche, is carved in fairly bold relief the figure of a falconer. On the left hand and wrist is perched a bird of the falcon kind. Below the bird is seen its perch. The figure, however, that wears the hair long, is robed in a very ample cloak down to the feet, a costume hardly suitable to his supposed vocation, but similar to that worn by the various sacred personages. It is more than likely that the figure is really meant to be St. John the Evangelist, and the bird for his eagle, but that the carver, delighting in the sport of falconry, has enlivened the representation in a fashion in the highest degree unorthodox, but at the same time spirited and original.

On the east face of the cross we have, on the whole, both for

probably evolved from the guilloche, which occurs in a simple form in Anglo-Saxon tomb furniture, and consists of a plait of two strands, represented like a skein of worsted twisted together. Afterwards the strands were developed into "knot-work" of a very varied and complex pattern.

The upper foliage panel on the south face contains a sundial ingeniously worked in as part of the general design and very tastefully placed in relation to its surroundings. This suggests that the sundial is itself drawn from Eastern sources, just as the other objects thus originated. And on close consideration, we find that this view has the fullest support. There is still preserved an Egyptian sundial of early date (the thirteenth century before Christ) marked with the hour lines exactly as the dial on Bewcastle Cross. A sundial of this type would record the time within a reasonable degree of error at a place as near the Equator as Egypt, but when transported as far north as Cumberland it is practically useless. It is, therefore, evidently an importation. No native of Cumberland in the seventh century would have designed it as his own invention.

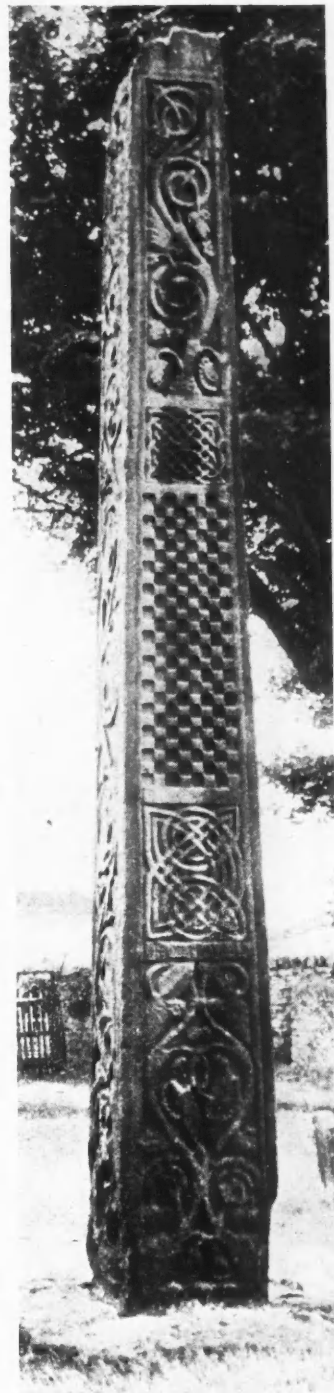
This dial is probably the most ancient Anglo-Saxon dial which has come down to us. It consists of the lower half of a circle, a style-hole, and 13 radiating lines; three of these are marked with cross-bars, deeply cut, and divide the day into "tides" (Old English meaning "time"; it was not till long after the Conquest that it applied to the periodical rise and fall of the sea). Each tide is subdivided into three parts by fine incised lines, the whole day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. being thus marked into hours. So here we see the two systems of time-measurement, the octaval and duodecimal combined in one dial, and in force side by side, the purely Saxon portion of the inhabitants perhaps preferring their system of "tides" while the Romano-British clung to their old

(Left) EAST FACE. CONTINUOUS FOLIAGE SCROLL WITH BIRDS AND ANIMALS. (Right) NORTH FACE. FOLIAGE SCROLLS, INTERLACING AND CHEQUERWORK. (Below) THE SUNDIAL ON THE SOUTH FACE

design and execution, one of the best examples in Early Mediaeval sculpture of the foliage scroll with animals pecking at the fruit. It consists of a single panel the whole height of the shaft. The squirrel makes his appearance, and also the otter. There are, counting from below, a complete quadruped, two fantastic animals with only fore legs, two birds and two squirrels.

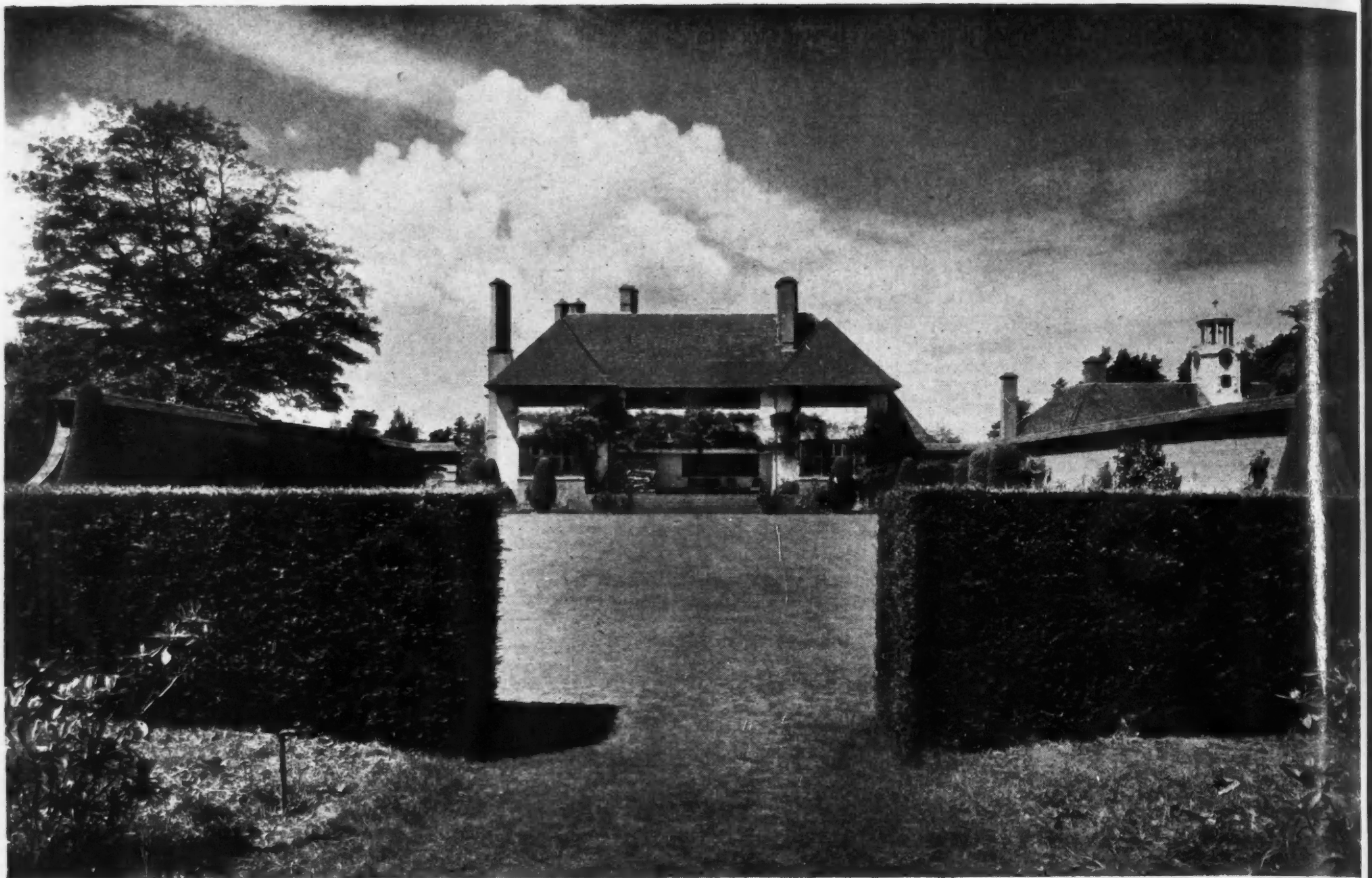
On each of the two remaining faces are five panels separated by horizontal margins, on which are runic characters. One word which can be read with absolute certainty is of great historical importance, "CYNIBURUG," Alcfrith's wife, and daughter of the Mercian King Penda.

On the south face there are two panels of foliage and three filled with interlacing work, while on the north face the place of one of these last is taken by a large panel of chequer pattern. In the bottom panel here there is a certain feeling for natural growth in the manner in which the designer starts his plant stem from a good massive root. Two stems start from the two lower corners and either cross each other or are opposed. The three panels of interlacing work on these two faces is a characteristic element in the ornamental work of many of the leading Christian peoples from about the seventh to the twelfth centuries, and had



system of dividing the day into 12 hours; and it may be observed that the Bewcastle dial would serve equally well, or ill, to measure the time according to either system.

Although somewhat blurred as some of the carvings are, we can still fully trace the designs and appreciate the technical skill with which it has been applied to the bas-reliefs. As we trace in mind the gradual process adopted by the artist, we shall increasingly feel that we are coming into touch with a soul of fine discrimination, in which Christian enthusiasm has inspired and guided both heart and hand. Although there is such a complexity of subjects, from the austere figure of the Christ on the western side to the interlaced pure-patterning on the south side, we can feel a rhythmic unity running through the whole. We see the artist's mind, at one moment reflecting on the actual concrete presentation of Our Lord or St. John, at another moment lost in the pleasure of the abstract, weaving lines of utmost intricacy, yet combining them all in a total effect as harmoniously as a piece of music. This 7th-century cross is, in fact, only an additional bit of evidence to the truth of Keats's line, "A thing of beauty is a joy for ever," even when, as in the present case, it is a bit weather-worn.



1.—THE EAST FRONT, AS RE-BUILT IN 1914

## CROOKSBURY, SURREY—II

### THE HOME OF COMMANDER AND MRS. GINMAN

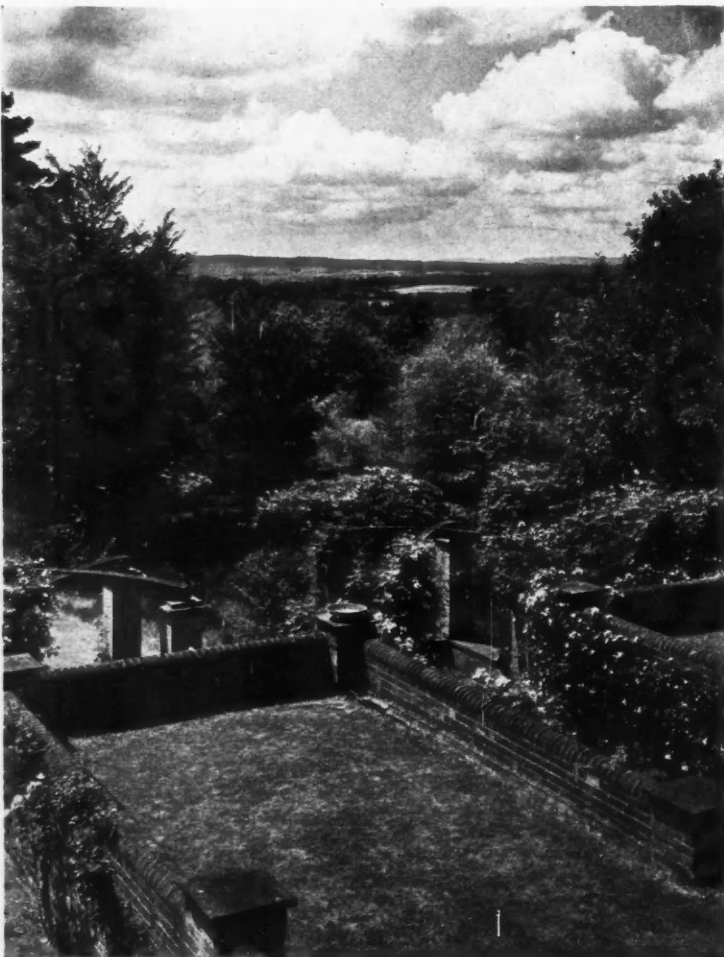
*The additions made by Sir Edwin Lutyens in 1898–1902 and 1914–15 to the earliest house he built, in 1890, illustrate in a single building aspects of his architecture during the first 25 years of his career.*

By CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY

TURNING up the article on Crooksbury that appeared in *COUNTRY LIFE* in 1900, it is amusing to find the author of it remarking that "of Mr. Lutyens's work all that needs saying is that it looks even better in reality than in the pictures." For the rest, he expatiated on the charm of the scenery and garden, indeed deservedly, for the view commanded by the south terrace is lovely (Fig. 2). The rising young architect's addition (Fig. 4) to his own earliest work was at that time just completed, and my predecessor went on to describe how "it is so cleverly set, with its back to the older house, that it is able to have things all to itself, so to speak, with its front, its terrace, and its garden walls—such garden walls too!—its gates, its yew hedge, and lastly its vista running out into the pine forest, as if no other design had been thought of."

This setting has now matured, as comparison of Figs. 1 and 4 shows. The roofed garden walls, 12 ft. high, are buttressed by clipped hollies and clothed with fruit trees and flowering climbers. And behind one's back in Fig. 1 the vista straight up into the pinewoods has lately been only somewhat impaired by the war-time need for timber. But not even the passage of 44 eventful years could have so transformed the houses seen in the two pictures! That seen to-day is the result of the third of Lutyens's operations at Crooksbury. It is this succession of addition and alteration to the first country house he ever built, rather than the particular merits of any of the designs in themselves, that makes of it so unique a document for the student of the great Sir Edwin's development.

The original house, illustrated last week, was a romantic timber-framed and tile-hung cottage among the Surrey pines,



(Left) 2.—THE VIEW FROM THE SOUTH TERRACE





3.—THE EAST FRONT, AND WAY THROUGH TO STABLE YARD



4.—THE EAST FRONT AS BUILT IN 1898; COMPARE FIG. 1



5.—MORNING ROOM. In the 1890 building



6.—DINING-ROOM. 1914, in the centre of the east front



7.—DRAWING-ROOM, AS RE-MODELLED 1914

traditional with a meticulousness of which the architect was never again guilty. The 1898 addition turned its back on it and looked towards new fields to conquer—to the distant peaks of the great classics. That brick façade (Fig. 4), adapted from Wren's stone front of Wolvesey Palace, was indeed Lutyens's first essay in the direction of renaissance design, and there appears the first of the long succession of his renaissance doorways, already with a heavy keystone depressing the centre of its lintel, and almost identical with a stone variant of that at Abbotswood (1902). But it is interesting to note that the precedents consulted were still vernacular and romantic. With its asymmetrical chimneys and casement windows the design embodies the leading characteristics of a mediaeval hall-house as re-fronted in Queen Anne's reign. It is a perfect illustration of his son's aphorism that Lutyens's development passed through all the historic phases of English architecture: here in 1898 he is literally emerging like a chrysalis from the mediaeval into what he sometimes termed "wrennaissance," in the actual way that innumerable buildings had in fact emerged.

Then a new owner, Mr. T. E. Briggs, succeeded Mr. A. W. Chapman, client for both buildings hitherto, and he, in 1914, wanted to replan the addition. Hence the curious operation that followed. The brick east front was largely taken down and, without disturbing the roof, floors, or chimneys, a new front was built some yards farther forward. On the roof the amount of extension required can be seen: the original untouched roof of wavy hand-made tiles is seen above, with the flat machine-made ones below and on the hip (Fig. 3). Since the angle of the roof was given, the projection of its slope forward had also to be downward: hence the lowering of the eaves and consequently the new front's complete change of character. Instead of a brick façade with a parapet and vertical windows we have a white rendered cement front with overhanging eaves and horizontal fenestration. We get thus an insight into Lutyens's way of giving character to a design, namely by emphasising the predominant characteristic. In this instance the projection of the roof must make it the dominant feature, in place of the wall as previously. So the horizontal sweep of the roof must be further emphasised, by the band of deep shadow beneath its eaves; and the relative length and lowness of the walls be accentuated by horizontal fenestration. The white surfacing of the walls may also have been prompted by the desire to get the maximum of contrast from the horizontal shadows of the eaves and the long low porch formed in the centre by the overhang of the upper floor. This recess, actually, was necessitated by retaining the outer wall in the centre (where a timber-ceiled dining-room took the place of a ground-floor bedroom), and gives us a "datum line" for the extent to which the front was pushed forward. The result might be termed a modern streamlined version of the mediaeval timbered hall-house, and the whole process a reversal of that by which such houses were re-fronted in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The way the house was enlarged and altered between 1890 and 1914 results in the architect's personality being the only unifying factor; and that had changed greatly in the interval. The effect, however, is curiously pleasing, as when some ancient house has been enlarged at intervals from Tudor to Georgian times the disparities are offset by the sense of a single developing tradition.

Within, this telescoped passage of time is represented by rooms of widely differing character. In the 1890 house the morning room occupies most of the ground floor (Fig. 5). The plasterwork and cedar wainscot, made from a tree blown down at Peper Harow, are recent, but it accords well with the original pine beams. In these and the frame of the deep ingle nook it is notable that the young Lutyens reproduced accurately the massive chamfer mouldings of the fifteenth century. In the ingle nook, the brick seats have heavy oak hinged tops, foreshadowing the craftsmanship he was to employ at Munsted Wood for Miss Jekyll, to whose sharp eye for such things he already owed much. The room, in common with the others, is well set off by the very fine 17th- and 18th-century furniture belonging to Commander and Mrs. Ginman.

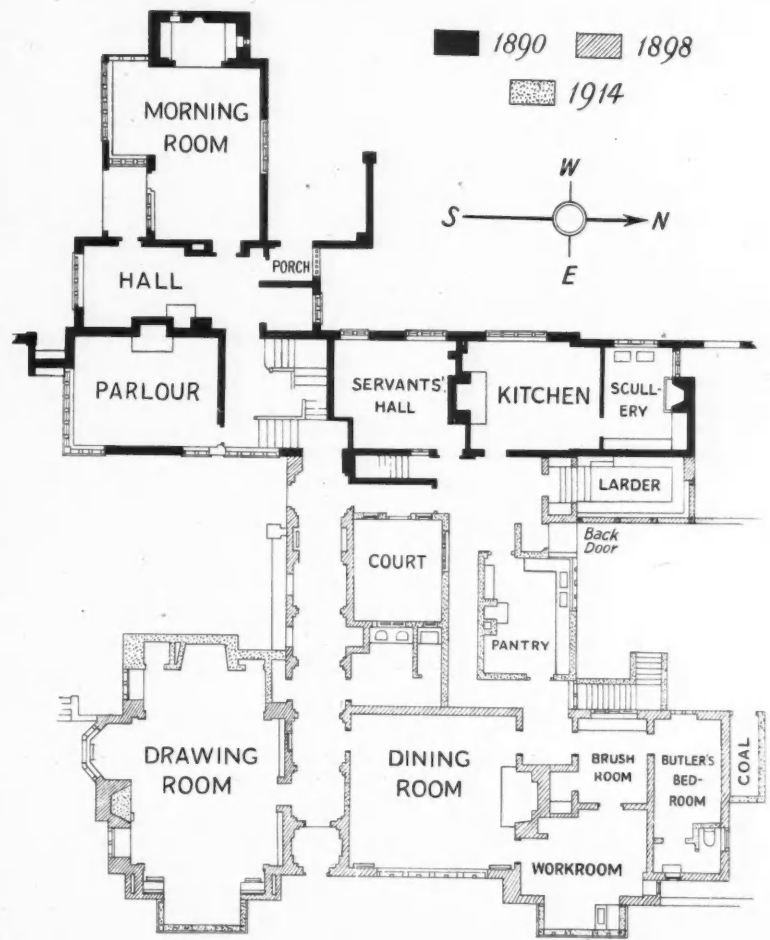
At the corner of the 1890 house is its staircase, of early 17th-century form with pronounced newel posts and thick spiral balusters. In common with all the



woodwork of that date it is of pine, dark stained, and is only of biographical interest. At its base begins the long passage connecting the 1898 addition. This is of wholly different character (Fig. 8), typically Lutyens, and could have been designed by him at almost any subsequent period, excepting for the mouldings, which are thinner than he would have made them later. The passage is centred on the entrance to the east front.

At the end, to its left, is the dining-room (Fig. 6), linked with the kitchen by a new service corridor and pantry forming an internal court. On the other, south, side of the passage is what is now the drawing-room (Fig. 7). It was the library in the 1898 plan; then, in 1914, being required for a billiard-room, it was extended at both ends and given its present form; and has latterly had additional windows inserted in its south side. Initially it was a square room, with the fireplace in the south wall. The bay added in 1914 extended it to the east and at the same time it was lengthened to the west by the formation of the recess seen in Fig. 7 in which a new fireplace was built. Its flue begot the big chimney-stack referred to last week as added into the former Fig Court. The cross-form plan thus obtained was formalised by the present distinctive architectural treatment: Ionic antæ, at the four projecting angles, with a pronounced entasis and constructed of mahogany slabs. Each face is a single slab of handsome grain, the invisible bevelled joint being at the angle. The full cornice and dado are also of mahogany, as is the lining of the fireplace and doorway walls. Flanking the doorway are shelves resting on a base fitted with drawers and cupboards (Fig. 9). Glass fronts adapting the shelves to the display of Mrs. Ginman's collection of china are subsequent additions, nicely in keeping, and the whole *décor* is a satisfactory example of Lutyens' interior design of his middle period, that culminated in the Viceroy's House.

Thus work at Crooksbury links up Lutyens's *début* as an architect with the climax of his career; the early experimental days, when the remarkable young man was known only to a few Surrey neighbours, with the outbreak of the last war when he was recognised as the coming man of the profession. The house must have had many memories for him, and he never revisited it in recent years. "It has too many ghosts," he once said to me, of the place.



GROUND-FLOOR PLAN



8.—CORRIDOR CONNECTING THE 1890 AND 1898 BUILDINGS



9.—DETAIL OF MAHOGANY WOODWORK IN DRAWING-ROOM

# LADY HERBERT'S GARDEN and HOMES IN COVENTRY



THE GARDEN. Lady Herbert's Homes in the background and part of the City Wall on the right

SINCE the great raid in 1940, which was preceded and followed by other raids of considerable severity, Coventry has attracted a certain amount of public notice as the first of the provincial cities to suffer wholesale damage and also as the first to make far-reaching proposals for planned reconstruction. Yet as long ago as 1930 a slum clearance scheme, privately undertaken, realised in some degree the vision that it has needed the blitz and a new Ministry to propound to the nation in general.

In the Middle Ages Coventry was surrounded by a wall some 12 ft. high by 6 ft. thick with 12 gates. Begun in 1355 and completed in 1359, the wall was partly demolished by order of Charles II in 1661 and has suffered further destruction at the hands of successive generations of builders, who used it as a convenient stone quarry.

All the gates have disappeared, except two, the Swanswell Gate and Cook Street Gate (the latter presented to the City some years ago by the late Colonel Wyley). Connecting these two gates was the longest remaining stretch of the old wall; some of it retained its original form though urgently in need of repair, while the

rest of it was in various stages of disintegration. One considerable length had disappeared entirely, except for the foundation, which had been built over. Slum property of the worst description covered the adjoining areas and obscured the wall.

With the threefold object of perpetuating the memory of his late wife, of repairing and preserving the wall and of clearing a deplorable slum district, Sir Alfred Herbert acquired the site and converted it into a garden for the use of the citizens, and also erected two blocks of dwellings for old people—Lady Herbert's Homes—adjoining the garden. It is felt by those qualified to speak that both the idea and execution have aptly commemorated a much-loved lady. Certainly the conception affords an outstanding precedent for memorials to others, of a kind that can appropriately be followed at a time when the reconstruction of so many towns must be undertaken.

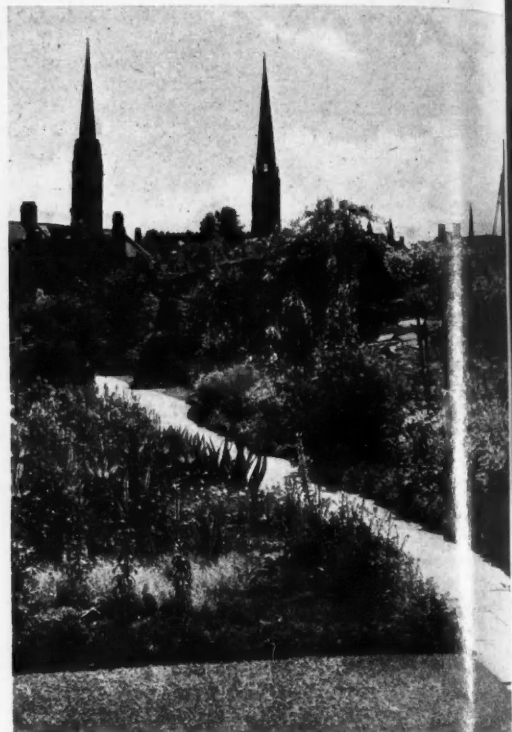
The garden, covering about an acre and a half, is intersected by the city wall, through which openings give access from one side of the garden to the other. The main pathway provides, incidentally, a short cut between Hales Street and Cook Street, but the underlying

purpose was to make a quiet and peaceful oasis in the midst of the whirl and rush of one of the busiest parts of the city.

In the lay-out a happy medium has been struck between the formal, in many respects desirable in conjunction with buildings, and the picturesque as demanded by the site and its archaeological setting. Garden seats, some of which are sheltered from the weather, provide accommodation for a hundred people.

(Left) SWANSWELL GATE BEFORE RESTORATION

(Right) SWANSWELL GATE AFTER RESTORATION



THE MAIN WALK. Looking towards the spires of Trinity Church and the Cathedral

Many problems had to be faced in the construction of the garden. Work was begun on the site first acquired, but, as seven or eight blocks were purchased from time to time, these had to be welded together, as the work proceeded, into a more or less coherent whole. In addition to a collection of insanitary houses, it was necessary to acquire a foundry, a public-house, a disused rope-walk, a timber-yard and an old hippodrome, which latter had been superseded by a new building.

The soil was hopeless and many hundreds of loads had to be removed and replaced by loam from the countryside, and it was necessary by trial and error to discover what plants and trees would flourish in an atmosphere by no means free from soot and industrial fumes. Fortunately the garden slopes from north to south and welcomes the sunshine. It was desired to maintain interest by variety and to this end stretches of lawn are interspersed with mass planting of bloom and foliage. There are herbaceous borders, rock gardens and a water garden with a running stream and a chain of pools.

The paths of York flags are so planned that there are no dead ends and it is never necessary





PART OF THE ORIGINAL WALL, WITH THE ROCK GARDEN



SLUM PROPERTY FORMERLY OCCUPYING THE SITE

to "come out by the same door as in one went." A light screen of trees, many of them flowering, gives the garden some detachment from its busy surroundings, but the boundary walls have been kept low so that passers-by can see the garden from the streets.

Experience has shown that bulbs and flowering trees do well, climbing roses and vines veil some of the ancient walls and gateways without obscuring them, and colour in the summer is given by antirrhinums, larkspurs, delphiniums, rhododendrons, hollyhocks and lupins, all of which succeed; while sedums, saxifrages and the hardier alpine plants flourish in the rock and water gardens. A descriptive pamphlet of the garden, which gives among other things a list of plants, will be sent by Sir Alfred Herbert to anyone interested in the details of horticulture in a city atmosphere. Great commendation is due to the gardener,

Miss Denison, who has worked assiduously from the first beginnings 14 years ago and who is still happily in charge.

Like most parts of central Coventry, the garden bears sad traces of war. A large bomb made a great gap in the old wall; one block of the Homes was completely burned out and the other block severely damaged. This has since been made habitable and Sir Alfred, or his executors, will, as soon as conditions permit, carry out a complete restoration.

The whole of the architectural work involved, including the restoration of the Swanswell Gate to its original state, the boundary walls, the whole of the excavations and earth work and the design of the Homes was carried out by Mr. Albert Herbert, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., of Leicester. Sir Charles Peers gave valuable advice regarding the treatment of the old buildings.

The Homes are built in traditional character of brick and stone with roofs of pleasant green-grey Swithland slate and with fine chimneys.

Each of the Homes is completely furnished, with an ample supply of heated cupboards and all domestic necessities, including everything from bedding to saucepans and crockery, and each has its own individual colour scheme, so that any impression of an institutional character is avoided. Electric lighting, hot and cold water, baths, wireless sets and electric clocks add to the comfort of the occupants.

The garden has been given to the city and has been suitably endowed, but Sir Alfred Herbert retains control during his lifetime. The Homes also are endowed and are the subject of a Trust which will become operative at his death.

## TOKENS By A. G. WADE

SOME recent enquiries in COUNTRY LIFE reveal a good deal of uncertainty about Trade Tokens and what they were. It was asked, for example, whether tokens such as the common "John Wilkinson's Half-pennies" were legal tender. The answer to that is No. To become legal tender, coinage, notes, etc., must be proclaimed by Act of Parliament. No Act so proclaimed our tokens.

The story of our tokens is an amazingly interesting one. Every token has some local history attached to it if we did but know it, and I often wonder why they are not referred to more often by local historians.

Take for example the Portsmouth copper halfpenny of 1794. On one side is the helmeted head of Sir Bevois, Southampton, and on the reverse is a crown and Tudor rose on a shield, and engraved round it is "Promissory Halfpenny 1791." Round the edge is engraved "Payable at the Office of W. Taylor, R. V. Moody and Co."

Sir Bevois was by repute a local giant-killer whose sword used to hang in Arundel Castle. W. Taylor made rope blocks at South Stoneham,

and Moody was a member of the Corporation. Illustrated here is the rare silver proof of this token.

The mid-17th-century tokens are tiny little copper things like that of Thomas Tompson of Guildford dated 1657; he was a wool-merchant and so puts the woolsack on his token.

By the early part of the nineteenth century the tokens become larger and thicker, and were issued in both silver and copper, the former by the banks, including the Bank of England and the Marlborough Old Bank. The Bank of Upper Canada in 1857 issued a 1d. copper token.

The reason for the banks issuing tokens was that there were considerable periods when the Royal Mint issued no coinage at all, and so,



(Left) SILVER PROOF OF SOUTHAMPTON COPPER HALF-PENNY, 1791. (Right) TOKEN OF THOMAS TOMPSON, "GILFORD," 1657. Reverse: A WOOLSAK

as one token reads, they were issued "for convenience." Tokens were really promissory notes and were redeemable at the issuing house.

A typical tradesman's token—1d.—is that issued by the proprietor of the Hull Lead Works in 1812, by name I. K. Picard, who made a fortune, which he dissipated with the Prince Regent.

But the most popular halfpenny copper token of the latter part of the eighteenth century is that of Coventry. On one side is the City Cross and on the other Lady Godiva making her famous ride. I have three copies of this.



(Left) COVENTRY HALFPENNY, 1794. (Middle) BANK OF ENGLAND 3s. TOKEN, 1815, SILVER. (Right) HULL LEAD WORKS COPPER PENNY TOKEN, 1812

# WRITING IT DOWN

A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

**I**N a golfing diary which I kept during the first few years of this century there is, after the record of one day's play, this entry: "Could not drive. Must learn to keep my ——— head still." A day or two later there is one more cheerful: "Driving pretty well now." The circumstances have, not unnaturally, vanished from my mind, but the inference is that I did momentarily contrive to keep that qualified head still, or at any rate thought I had done so, which was probably more to the point, since faith is the greatest of golfing gifts. This makes me reflect that, considering how constantly golfers devise new tips which they believe will make new men of them ever afterwards, they seldom or never write them down. They may, to be sure, do so secretly in little locked books kept in the most private of drawers, but as a rule I fancy they do not, believing that, as they have become completely reformed characters, there will be no need.

I wonder if they would benefit by doing so. Now and again perhaps they would, especially if the tip were not some fantastic creation of their own but a piece of advice given them by a good player well acquainted with their game. But the book would be rather sorrowful and ironical reading since it would bring back to mind so many disappointments. Those who know their *Cranford* will recall a pathetic little speech of Miss Matty's. "My father once made us," she said, "keep a diary, in two columns; on one side we were to put down in the morning what we thought would be the course and events of the coming day, and at night we were to put down on the other side what really had happened. It would be to some people rather a sad way of telling their lives." So it would be in golf, for these wonderful devices that are to see the very stars out, have as a rule swiftly to be abandoned. "All taps is vanities," as Mr. Stiggins once observed, and I am afraid the same is true of all or nearly all tips. Yet now and again the written word might bring back to memory one which had not only helped us once but would do so again. Most of our golfing diseases are chronic and so the same cures, of however temporary a nature, ought to be applicable.

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I remember Horace Hutchinson making an interesting remark on this point. At the time when his game was at its best he had from some extraneous cause ceased to play altogether for six or nine months. He believed that he had never played quite so well again, because in that golfless interval he had forgotten some of the tips which had been stored up in his mind during his time of full practice. Whether he was right no man can say, but how curious and interesting a record it would now be for the golfing student, if he had thought of writing down that accumulated experience. That the best of golfers can for a while forget the most obvious and elementary pieces of golfing knowledge is, I think, certain. To keep the hands well up at the top of the swing was a tip of John Ball's and, after he had been knocked out in a championship late in his career, a friend of his tentatively suggested that he had not been following his own advice. "Why didn't you tell me before?" was the answer. "I should have won." I remember, too, J. H. Taylor telling me how he found his driving much shorter than it ought to be; the ball was hit cleanly and flew straight, but it would not go far enough. He went out to commune with his club in private and discovered, so he said, that he had been forgetting to pivot. He had probably been rubbing that rule into his pupils day by day, and had unconsciously been failing to obey it himself. If the great can forget that which is almost a second nature to them, how much more easily can humbler people do so!

At the moment of writing I have played a very little very mild golf after not having been on a real course for hard on two years. The results were at first heart-breaking, but towards the end of my second abbreviated round I began to hit the ball almost decently. Common sense would no doubt say that this

was solely because the game had begun to feel less strange, and there may be something in so eminently prosaic a view; but in my present state of comparative happiness I attribute the improvement to two tips. What they are would be of no interest to anybody and in any case I would not tell lest the virtue should go out of them; but my point is that they were not in the least new; I had often had recourse to them both before with beneficial effects. Yet it had taken me a considerable time of impotent misery before I had thought of either of them. Perhaps if I had had in my pocket a little notebook full of tabulated tips my recovery might have been speedier. Perhaps for that matter it is not really a recovery at all and the two tips will prove to be a fallacious mirage. The next nine holes will show, and I am not too sanguine.

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Apart from that entry in a diary with which I began these desultory observations I confess that I have several times made notes of some discovery that appeared of value, but I cannot add that I ever studied them again, partly because they were generally lost and to this day possibly repose in some neglected drawer. Of one thing I feel tolerably sure, that it is not enough for the patient to write down the cure, unless he also writes down details of the disease as well. There are some remedies so invariably applicable, such as "Don't press," that they can seldom do any harm; but a cure for slicing is of little value to him who is in the throes of a quick hook. The diary may record an improvement owing to some dodge or another, but that will scarcely avail if its owner has forgotten what had been the matter with him. A long time ago my father, who lived in a state of equable despair about his golf, had a lesson from a then well-known professional, an excellent teacher, which temporarily restored his driving. For years afterwards, whatever

crime he might be committing with whatever club, he used to say: "Let me see. What was it that T told me to do?" and would forthwith try to put the old cure into practice. This pathetic faith in an universal panacea was, alas! seldom if ever justified.

Harry Vardon had a belief, to be found somewhere in his books, that everybody has a putting stance which is for him the ideal and that he who is putting well should make notes of his stance accordingly for future reference. This would presumably have to be done with careful measurements in terms of inches, reinforced perhaps by a diagram. Whether or not the belief is sound, such a diagram might have great value as a faith cure, for in putting more than any other department of the game confidence is temporarily more than half, nay, nearly all, the battle. Vardon's theory was, incidentally, opposed to that of one very fine putter, John Low, who held that if a man was hitting the ball cleanly he might even stand with his legs crossed. John was by far the better putter of the two, but I have a notion that for those less gifted Vardon's belief is the better. And yet he was in this respect in his later years a physician who could not heal himself. Perhaps he forgot to try his own remedy.

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For the last five years golf may be said to have been a game without a tip. Those who have played it occasionally have done so for air and exercise and pleasant companionship and to distract their minds from sadder and graver matters. Soon we may hope they will be able to play more of it and with a better heart and will take a deep interest in whether they hit the ball or not. Once more they will wonder what they have been doing wrong and will make felicitous discoveries. Once more they will write them down in their diaries or in those secret and hypothetical notebooks. Whether they will be the happier for so doing is an open question. For myself I think they will, but then I have been all my life a tip addict, and these habits are difficult to cast aside.

## SPANIELS IN TRAINING

**P**ROBABLY it will always remain more or less a vexed question whether we get the greater enjoyment from driving game or shooting over dogs. It may be argued that the driven bird is the supreme test of marksmanship, and that no form of sport entails so much dexterity and accurate judgment of pace. These contentions the "dogging" man will certainly not dispute, but he will equally surely maintain that, although his skill may not be so highly tested or his bag so amply filled, he finds his compensation in the charm of watching his favourites at work.

Of course, ever since the improvement in weapons began to contribute to the desire for large bags, and old-time methods of moor management and sowing crops broadcast gave place to systematic heather-burning and modern conditions of sowing and reaping, the elimination of high cover has considerably limited the usefulness of setters and pointers. When beaters came in, dogs went out, so to speak, and no one nowadays would think of training a dozen spaniels to work as a team in the manner of 50 years ago.

### A HIGH REPUTATION

Yet as a general purpose dog the spaniel has never lost its attraction, and perhaps in these days when few people can afford a dog specialist for every form of field work, and the majority can run only to a rough mixed shoot, his reputation stands higher than ever it did. Where bramble- and furze-covered downland gives on to low thorny coverts and merges into bog and marsh, one can have no more useful companions than a brace of spaniels, and, though it may be unorthodox to the point of heresy to say so, to my mind a good cocker and springer cross is, for initiative and endurance combined, often the equal, if not the superior, of his more aristocratic brethren.

Be that as it may, to train any type of spaniel to a really first-class standard is a whole-time job. For a good all-round performer must

learn to push out his game but never chase; he must face into and retrieve out of the thickest cover and the coldest water with equal impartiality; he must not range out of gunshot, and, hot on the most attractive scent, he must if necessary drop instanter. So that whosoever by patience and precept can create these high qualities in a dog which is temperamentally highly strung, excitable and full of dash has a correspondingly high reward.

### WORK FOR AUTUMN

Towards autumn, when cover is getting thin, and game is fairly scattered, is an appropriate time to begin to perfect the youngster who has satisfactorily mastered the elementary stages of his training. But it is perhaps the most critical period of all, especially in dealing with a shy or highly temperamental dog, because an encouragement of the desire to hunt must be combined with a judicious restriction in the extent of range, and, above all, any tendency to chase must always be sternly repressed. These lessons are to a great extent a contradiction in terms, and so the spaniel at this stage requires exceptionally patient handling if he is not to develop into a superior rabbit dog, and nothing more.

To begin with, it is just as well to disabuse one's mind of the idea that one can shoot straight and train a dog at the same time. The bag must be the secondary consideration, for the best part of your eyesight and attention must be concentrated on the spaniel, and what is left over must suffice for the birds. The best kind of ground on which to start the youngster with the gun is marsh land or rough down or low stunted coverts which have been considerably thinned—any ground, in fact, which holds a certain variety of game and presents an open, uninterrupted view of the dog's activities. Avoid any place infested with rabbits: they give neither dog nor trainer a fair chance.

Spaniels are as a rule most painstaking on a trail; once they get on to it they like to worry



it out to the point of exhaustion, and it is wise to do nothing to discourage this trait, provided their keenness does not take them out of range. But it stands to reason that the "one man" dog is not a lot of use if he is working a hundred yards away, so that the first lesson to instil into your youngster is that he must watch the gun and limit his activities to within thirty yards of the gun. To teach this is by no means easy, for if you rate a nervous dog severely for straying out of bounds he may refuse to hunt at all. There is no royal road to success here beyond the careful study of the temperament of your pupil, the judicious use of a long check-cord for the persistent offender, and constant repetition until the dog's natural intelligence grasps that you are driving at.

#### CHECKING BAD FAULTS

It often happens, perhaps because of the excitement of hearing the gun, that a hitherto irreproachable youngster starts chasing fur. In such a case there is only one thing for it—stern and immediate reprimand even to the extent of a sound thrashing. Incidentally, a fatal thing to do is to shoot a bolting hare or rabbit under the nose of the pursuing dog, because in the event of a kill your spaniel attributes it to his own cleverness and promptly goes and repeats the performance. If the dog gets away despite every effort to restrain him, let him finish out the chase, then take him back to where it

started, and make the punishment fit the crime. In all probability the lapse from good manners may be due more to excitement and over-keenness than anything, and one salutary lesson will prevent a recurrence.

When you are certain that your dog is on the trail of feather it is best to leave him entirely alone unless he dashes wildly from one scent to another. Then it is wise to pull him up and set him on to his original quest, otherwise he will go flushing birds a hundred yards ahead. If a young dog is allowed to push on too fast it is a very difficult business later on to break the habit, whereas a gentle check where necessary at this stage of his training soon brings him to the realisation that, however energetically he may work from flank to flank, he must not get too far in advance. Time alone can make this perfect, but a second or third season dog, judiciously checked in his youthful days, will often wait for the gun to come up as steadily as any pointer. But here again it must be made apparent to the spaniel that it is not his hunting activities, but only his pace that is at fault.

When you kill a bird or rabbit, and your dog emerges full split from covert at the gun's report, drop him instantly. Then pick up the dead object and show it to him, keeping him down all the time. The point is that, while a certain amount of chasing ground game is necessary in thick cover in order to push it out,

a spaniel should never be allowed to dash in chase of even a solitary rabbit in the open. If this is permitted the whole work of breaking off chase is to be done over again, so that every act of disobedience in this respect should be immediately checked; but once a youngster becomes pretty steady he may be allowed to retrieve from covert in the ordinary way.

#### HANDLING TEMPERAMENT

The main thing to remember in spaniel training is that success is largely dependent on the way the individual temperament is handled. For this reason, and because their duties are more varied, spaniels are more difficult to train to a high standard of perfection than other gun-dogs. But none has a greater intelligence or is any more capable of a greater response to those who set out to study their natures patiently. With one dog you may have to go very slowly and gently to urge him on; with another you may have all your work cut out to hold him back.

There is one important point—no one will ever turn out a finished product in one season, and few will manage it in two. Continuity of ownership is half the battle, and the dog which knows only one master from his earliest days is the one which, whatever his ancestry or breeding, will eventually prove to the rough shooter to be worth his weight in gold.

J. B. DROUGHT.

## BLACK REDSTARTS COME TO BREED

By PHILIP L. WAYRE

AT one time only an irregular winter visitor to this country, the black redstart has, in the last few years, been breeding here. In 1942 six pairs were reported as having nested, chiefly in south and south-eastern England, and in 1943 the number had increased to ten pairs. It seems probable that this year a still larger number will have been reached.

One of the most interesting features of the black redstart is its fondness for towns, including London, where several pairs have nested in the last three years. It is therefore one of the few rare birds which townspeople have the chance to observe in war-time. It prefers to nest in ruined buildings, and it is significant that the bird has increased mainly during the last four years of war. In all the reports I have read the nest sites have been in bomb-damaged buildings. The cock bird nearly always chooses the highest buildings from which to deliver his unusual warbling song. This song is quite loud, and, when singing well, the bird repeats it every few seconds. It consists of three phases, the first a short warbling trill, usually followed by a quiet churring noise like a handful of small pebbles being shaken together. This middle phase is audible only when the bird is a short distance away; finally comes the third phase, another short warbling trill ending with a double high note. The song is monotonous and brief, the whole lasting only three to four seconds; sometimes only the first part is uttered, and quite often the middle phase is omitted altogether.

The cock black redstart is very handsome with his dusky black head and breast, metallic grey back, chestnut-orange rump and outer tail feathers. The fully adult bird has a white wing patch, but its extent varies considerably in individuals, the younger males showing little or no white on the wings. The hen is a more sombre bird, pale brown in colour, but she too has the chestnut-orange rump, which is quite conspicuous, especially when she is flitting about the housetops, or hawking flies from a chosen perch.

This year I found two pairs of black redstarts in Ramsgate, the first, I believe, to have been seen in the town. One pair had built their nest in the ruins of a bombed hotel, which formed part of the perimeter of a gun-site and was heavily wired off. After erecting a hide I was able to secure a photograph of the hen bird on the barbed wire. The cock always flew direct to the nest from a distance and so gave me no chance to photograph him.

The young were fed by both parents, small green and brown larvæ figuring prominently in their bill of fare, as well as several species of aphids and many other insects. When about a week old the young birds called harshly whenever



HEN BLACK REDSTART ON BARBED WIRE NEAR ITS NEST

their parents were near. For the first three or four days the hen bird often removed a faecal sack from the nest after feeding the young; this she always dropped over a cliff about 50 yds. away.

One evening when I was in the hide both birds were sitting on the barbed wire in front of the nest, when suddenly another hen black redstart, which was nesting in the adjoining territory, appeared on the wire a few feet away from the owners of the nest. Neither of the pair showed any animosity towards the intruder, and after a few moments she flew away. About half an hour later when the pair were again on the wire, the strange hen suddenly appeared and was vigorously attacked and pursued by the cock bird.

I wondered why the presence of a third bird was tolerated one moment and opposed the next. Perhaps it was merely that they would allow their neighbour to pass through their territory occasionally so long as she did not try to do so too often. On the other hand, it

may have been just a change of mood on the part of the cock; possibly on the second occasion the strange hen adopted an attitude which, though undiscernible to me, annoyed him.

Whenever a cat was in the vicinity of the nest both parents would sit on the wire scolding it, the cock making a loud and harsh "tuc-tuc-tuc," which he could still do with his beak crammed full of food. The hen uttered a more subdued "tic-tic-tic," and when the cat wandered away both the birds would change their note to a quiet and gentle "swit-swit," which they uttered nearly all the time they were near the nest.

The brood flew on June 6 and the pair afterwards reared another family in the same place.

When one reads of the depressing decline in numbers of many of our rarer birds—the bearded tit, kite and stone-curlew to mention only three—it is cheering to remember that one at least, the black redstart, is still increasing.

# CORRESPONDENCE

## COVENTRY CATHEDRAL

SIR,—In his recent letter Major A. G. Wade raises questions about the design of the new Coventry Cathedral which I should like to answer.

St. Michael's Parish Church was a work of art which came straight from the inspired minds of the mediæval period. It is a sheer impossibility to copy such a creative work of art and keep the inspiration. It would be born dead and remain dead. No architect of repute would consent to undertake the task. The architects of past days would deplore such action on our part. They would ask us to create a new building under the influence of inspiration given to us to-day, as they did in their day.

The destruction of the old Parish Church Cathedral of St. Michael's

1750 shows that he was then resident at No. 4, "Montpellier" Row, which was assessed at £7 6s. 8d., the annual rate at 1s. 6d. in the £ being 11s.; to this can be added the parish rate of 5s. 6d.

In 1757 he moved to Ferryside and is the first known resident there. During 1755 and 1756 he was a churchwarden of St. Mary's, the parish church, where he was buried on May 23, 1777. The owner of Ferryside told me a long time ago that it was originally a farm-house, and it would seem that it was built long before Archambo's time. His brother Peter was, in 1750, also living at "Montpellier" Row—No. 6—which was similarly assessed.

A resident of Maids of Honour Terrace, Richmond, told me that when Orleans House was pulled down

some of the cupboards, lingered a faint perfume of pomander-balls and lavender.

There were capacious window-seats, and in these recesses one could visualise Lady Mary and Pope seated *tête à tête*, taking a dish of tea and discussing the frailties of their friends and neighbours.—EDGAR SYERS, Maidenhead Thicket.

## THE BAYEUX TAPESTRY IN REVERSE

SIR,—It has occurred to you, as it has to me, that the landing of the Allied armies under General—now Field-Marshal—Sir Bernard Montgomery on the coast of Normandy on D Day should be recorded in the making—in reverse order—of a second Bayeux Tapestry.



THE [SONG OF TAILLEFER. Before the battle that was the subject of the original Bayeux Tapestry

See letter: The Bayeux Tapestry in Reverse

gives us the opportunity of building a church of full cathedral proportions and we ought to take this chance. A new building of cathedral proportions cannot be built within the limits of the outer surviving walls.

Two-thirds of the surviving walls will be kept in the new Cathedral. The tracery of the windows in the one-third which will have to be taken down is either bad imitation Gothic of the last century, or is altogether destroyed.

Major Wade calls Sir Giles Gilbert Scott's design a "modern monstrosity." We think of it as a creative product of the best in Gothic and the best in Modern. It must stand or fall along with Liverpool Cathedral and the Cambridge University Library, to give two examples of Sir Giles's work.

The Christian Centre building will be a fine group of halls, lecture rooms, refectory, rooms for social gatherings, and offices for the expert workers in various forms of Christian community service. To call this, as Major Wade does, an "international coffee bar" makes no sense.—R. T. HOWARD, Provost of Coventry, The Provost's House, Coventry.

## OLD TWICKENHAM

SIR,—In Mr. Christopher Hussey's article *Twickenham—III*, published in COUNTRY LIFE on September 22 last, he suggests that John Archambo built Ferryside.

The Twickenham rate book of

in 1927, he purchased the bricks, with which he built a residence in Surrey.

Boydell's print of 1753 shows a vast expanse of water on the site of Orleans Gardens—a pleasure ground of the Twickenham Borough Council—which approached very close to the Octagon room: obviously some "land" must have been acquired when Father Thames was asleep. The print also shows what appears to be a royal equipage drawn by six white horses with an outrider approaching Orleans House, with a single horseman in the rear, suggesting a visit of Queen Caroline when "Gouverneur" Pitt was in residence.—H. EDGAR WESTON, 13, Sion Road, Riverside, Twickenham.

## SAVILLE HOUSE

SIR,—Mr. Hussey, in his interesting account of Twickenham, makes no mention of this early Georgian house which was the home of Lady Mary Wortley Montague. I lived there in the far-away '80s and deplored its destruction when it was swept away by the tide of so-called improvement.

It had panelled rooms, dormer windows and a delightful garden in which stood an ancient mulberry tree which had

Shadow'd many a group  
Of beauties, that were born  
In teacup-times of hood and hoop,  
Or when the patch was worn.

There was a powdering closet in one of the bedrooms, and in this, and in

All to whom I have mentioned this suggestion have welcomed the idea with enthusiasm; therefore, with your approval, I beg to put forward the suggestion to see if in principle it meets with general approval.

If the verdict is overwhelmingly favourable for the making of this second great tapestry then we can go ahead and ask the Primate of all England and the Field-Marshal for their blessing and approval, and the Royal School of Needlework for their practical help and advice. In principle the tapestry must, I feel, be dedicated to the glory of God by whose mercy the landing was effected. Therefore the opening words might well be:

In the beginning was God, and ending with the words used by the Field-Marshal:

"This was the Lord's doing and is marvellous in our eyes," and the last line in the Holy Bible: "The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all."

The deeds of those who died in the great adventure must—if justice to the full is to be done to the scene—be prominently displayed above all else, for they gave their *all*, they were the bravest of the brave, and so I hope that their coats of arms will be emblazoned on the tapestry and form a frieze above the picture story.

Recently an excellently produced popular book on the Bayeux Tapestry, fully illustrated, has been published,

so that all who are interested in the subject can refresh their memories by referring to it.—A. G. WADE (Major), Ash Cottage, Bentley, Hampshire.

## PORTRAIT IDENTIFIED

SIR,—The equestrian portrait by Sir Francis Grant illustrated in *Collectors' Questions* in your issue of September 29 is of my uncle, George Digby Wingfield Digby. The original hangs at Sherborne Castle.—ELIZABETH DRURY, Oriel Street, Oxford.

[We thank other correspondents for writing to us on this subject.—Ed.]

## DOGS THAT EAT FRUIT

SIR,—I was interested in Lord Medway's letter about a Labrador puppy eating fruit.

My father's springer spaniel bitch has been a keen blackberryer for the last few years, always accompanying the family on their blackberrying expeditions, choosing and "picking" the choicest fruit, and returning home with a very stained muzzle. Recently she acquired a taste for raspberries and could often be seen emerging from the kitchen garden somewhat guiltily, betrayed by her crimson mouth!—R. VIGORS, Coln St. Denys Manor, Gloucestershire.

## GIN AND LIME

SIR,—I also have a golden Labrador which is fond of eating apples and pears.

My father has a springer spaniel which, having found a cocktail glass of gin and lime, drank it, and was none the worse for it.—M. P. HELLYER, Little Green, Bishop Burton, Beverley, East Yorkshire.

## WASP-CATCHING TECHNIQUE

SIR,—I have a blue Lakeland terrier bitch, aged nine years, who picks and eats strawberries, raspberries and blackberries. Of cherries she is very fond and eats large numbers when they lie on the ground, sometimes crunching the stones, sometimes spitting them out.

This summer she has found much amusement in catching wasps. This is the technique. She waits until the wasp is within range and then gives a lightning pounce and sharp snap and shake of the head; the insect is then seen lying dead or disabled. She then watches it closely and, if there is no movement, eats it. If it is still moving there is another quick snap and shake and the corpse is eaten. If she should be stung, which does not often happen, she retires for a short time to a dark corner, after which she resumes her hunting. I do not encourage this activity or this diet. I am sorry to say she preys on bees in the same way, but she seems to prefer wasps. She is a keen mouser and rather, but the wasps are a new amusement.

I fancy that dogs may become deficient in vitamin C especially if they have no raw meat and are fed on biscuit and cooked food only; for heating destroys the vitamin. Perhaps this is one reason why they often eat coarse grass, although sometimes this would appear to be taken as an emetic. Such a deficiency might well explain a liking for fresh fruit; I have certainly found that ascorbic acid (Vitamin C) has been an effective cure for a dry scurfy eczema which occurred in one dog this spring.—TERENCE EAST, Lee Common, Buckinghamshire.

## CAT MIMICRY

SIR,—I have an Irish setter and whenever I am picking raspberries, currants or blackberries he always helps himself. He never takes any unless I am picking them.

Some dogs are very imitative, particularly if they are always with



one. Mine even does a very good imitation of a cat "spitting," which he learnt when a puppy.

I wonder if any of your readers could tell me how dogs know the time, even to a minute?—MURIEL R. WOOLLEY, *The Moorings, Highcliffe-on-Sea, Hampshire.*

SIR,—My Pembroke Welsh corgi always eats blackberries. When I am out at blackberries I have only to hold a dash for them. He will also hunt for them in hedgerows. He prefers those that are perfectly ripe.

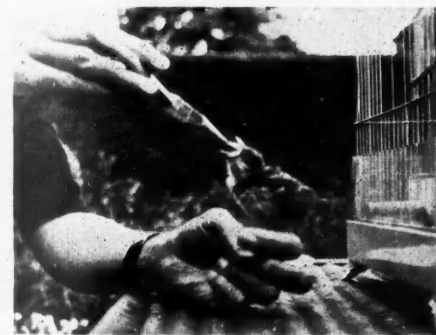
I believe it is quite usual for foxes to eat blackberries.—T. SCOTT, 79, *Oak Road, Harrogate, Yorkshire.*

SIR,—My cairn loves apples and nuts and eats ices.—M. L. A., *Werke, Wincobury, Hampshire.*

I enclose a number of other letters on this subject which have been held over.—Ed.]

### CHIPPING HOUSE-SPARROW

SIR,—A violent storm here on May 29 dislodged a house-sparrow's nest from the eaves of the house, precipitating the fledgling occupants on to the path below. Unfortunately four of the young birds perished, but the fifth, which more or less floated to earth in the ball of feathers comprising the lining of the nest, survived and was brought into the house and reared in a hay-lined basket at the side of the kitchen range. His diet consisted of scraps of bread or cake soaked in milk, small parings of cheese and hard-boiled egg fed by means of a pair of thin-pointed pliers which apparently resembled his parents' beaks as he readily took to this method of feeding and would quite tenaciously grip the point of the pliers in his beak while extract-



CHIP AT DINNER

See letter: Chip: A House-sparrow

ing the food. For a drink, an occasional sip of water from a fountain-pen filler was appreciated.

Chip, as he has been named by our young sons, is now fully fledged and inhabits an old canary's cage in the kitchen, from which he will fly, the door being left open, on being called by name to receive his food at meal-times. While out he will gaily fly round the room, alighting on any convenient perch such as one's head or outstretched hand on hearing his name called by any member of the family. If one appears to him to have a particularly tasty morsel on one's plate he will come straight to it, boldly seizing the tit-bit from fork or spoon itself if necessary. The windows and doors may be open, but he makes no attempt to fly out. He appreciates company, and chirps repeatedly in reply to any conversation that one may hold with him. When the time comes for him to return to the cage he is taken back on an outstretched hand and will fly in through the open door and settle happily on his perch.

I enclose a photograph of Chip having his appetite satisfied in the manner already described.—G. B. P. FORD, *Borthwen, Penrhynedd, North Wales.*

### THE BRITISH WAY OF LIFE

SIR,—I have lately been re-reading the Parliamentary report on the debate in the House of Commons on the export of works of art from this country, initiated by Viscount Hinchinbrooke on May 26 last.

One of the speakers, Mr. Hamilton Kerr, who took part in the debate, advocated the bringing together of British works of art, both pictures (including sporting pictures) and "typical exhibits of British furniture"—Chippendale, Hepplewhite, Regency and so on, "in British Embassies and Legations, in the Residences of Governors-General, and in provincial, Dominion and Colonial galleries, as expressing the 'British way of life.' He mentioned that some of the finest



A WINDSOR FOREST WITCH

See letter: In Windsor Forest

Chippendale furniture is to be seen in the West Indies.

The introduction of important English furniture into the West Indies in the eighteenth century is shown in the contemporary portrait I enclose depicting a negro scholar, Francis Williams by name, who is shown in about the year 1735 in his library in Spanish Town, Jamaica, surrounded by the handsomest contemporary English furniture that money could procure.

Francis Williams, according to Long's *History of Jamaica* (1774), was born in Jamaica, a son of John and Dorothy Williams, free negroes. John, 2nd

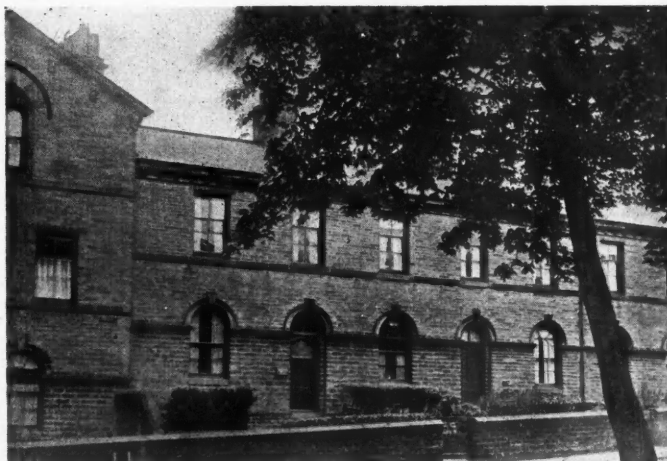


FRANCIS WILLIAMS, NEGRO SCHOLAR, IN HIS LIBRARY IN SPANISH TOWN, JAMAICA. Circa 1735

See letter: The British Way of Life

Duke of Montagu, had him educated at an English grammar school and at Cambridge University. On his return Williams set up a school at Spanish Town, where this portrait was painted. Here we see him surrounded by his books, standing on a black and white marble floor, most fashionably dressed in white wig, black velvet silk-lined coat and breeches, and white silk waistcoat and stockings. Notice his very fine mahogany chair and carved tripod table with an open book upon it (headed *Newton's Philosophy*), also the pair of celestial and terrestrial globes on the table and the floor; the terrestrial globe is inscribed *The Western or Atlantic Ocean*. Alas! it is recorded that the mental effort of so much learning was too great, and poor Williams's brain gave way under the strain.

This curious satirical portrait, in oils, 26 ins. in height, the work of an unknown artist, was presented in 1929 by Viscount Bearsted through the National Art-Collections Fund to the Victoria and Albert Museum, where it hangs in the furniture galleries, close to English furniture of the same date and design as the pieces depicted in it.—H. CLIFFORD SMITH, *Highclere, near Newbury, Berkshire.*



MODEL HOUSES AT SALTIRE BUILT IN THE MIDDLE OF LAST CENTURY

See letter: Yorkshire Model Town

### IN WINDSOR FOREST

SIR,—I send you a photograph of a fantastic silhouette, almost human, even witch-like, seen at sunset, among the trees near Windsor Castle.—K. M., *Slough, Buckinghamshire.*

### YORKSHIRE MODEL TOWN

SIR,—Housing is one of the great after-war problems, and there is much talk of the great municipal schemes which, with Government assistance, are to be launched immediately the war ends.

Many municipal housing scheme planners could to-day gain valuable lessons from what is generally described as Britain's first model village, for Saltaire, now one of the suburbs of Bradford, was an outstanding housing experiment of last century. In 1850 Sir Titus Salt purchased six and a half acres of land on the side of the River Aire, just north of Bradford, and set out to build model factories and a model village. He built extensive mills, and provided houses for his workers which were in those days well in advance of anything of the kind. The houses are to-day in better condition than many municipally built houses erected in the 1920s.

The direction in which this pioneer of town planning excelled modern planners is that not only did he consider the lay-out of his town, but he also provided educational and recreational facilities, for not only was there a park of 14 acres, but there were houses for the aged dedicated



THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT SALTIRE BUILT AS PART OF THE PLANNING SCHEME

See letter: Yorkshire Model Town

"In grateful remembrance of God's undeserved goodness, and in hope of promoting the comfort of some one who, in feebleness and necessity, may need a home," an institute and high schools, the latter used as factory schools before the formation of a School Board, baths and wash-houses, a hospital and a chapel. Apart from the land the model town is said to have cost £120,000. Sir Titus Salt died in 1876, and 10 years later science and art schools were erected as a memorial at a cost of £7,000.—G. C., *Keighley, Yorkshire.*

### A PETREL VISITOR ON BOARD

SIR,—Admiral Beadnell's letter in a recent issue about a stormy petrel reminds me of one of these little birds which I picked up in the harbour of Fremantle, West Australia. It had a broken wing. I took it back



### FOR CRUSHING BARK

See letter: Tanning Mill-Stones

to my ship and the surgeon set the wing and strapped it up. It lived in my cabin during convalescence and I fed it on bread and milk (tinned).

We went from Fremantle to Adelaide and I took the bird on deck to give it an airing. It lay quietly in the palm of my hand sunning itself and then suddenly flew away. I watched it for a while and saw with concern that it was faltering in its flight. Some gulls saw it too and followed it, until at length it flopped exhausted on to the water of the harbour. "That," I thought, "is the

the great naturalist and creative writer. I wish to make this as representative as possible. I should be very pleased if any of your readers who may possess letters, manuscript material, unpublished essays, or memories, however seemingly trivial, would communicate with me.

—SAMUEL J. LOOKER  
(Editor of *Jefferies' England*, etc.), *The Book Nook, Grange Road, South Green, Billericay, Essex.*

### TANNING MILL-STONES

SIR,—Your correspondent who thought mill-stones left out in the country were intended for use in a tannery, might like to see the enclosed snapshot showing the stones of an old mill for grinding bark, which turned up in a Herefordshire village from which large quantities of bark were formerly sent down the Wye to the Gloucester tanneries. As will be seen, the stones are grooved on the crushing edge: otherwise they resemble the cider mill stones familiar in the same district.

—M. W., *Hereford.*



### THE SPOTTED FLYCATCHERS' FOUR NESTS

See letter: Spotted Flycatchers' Nesting

end of you, my lad!" But a launch that was passing stopped and picked up my friend. The last I saw through my glasses was the launch heading towards the city, the bird cupped solicitously in a young lady's hands.

—LEWIS RITCHIE (Paymaster Captain R.N., ret'd.), *The Flyfishers' Club, 23, St. James's Square, S.W.1.*

### RECORDS OF RICHARD JEFFERIES

SIR,—I have for some time been engaged in the preparation and editing of a comprehensive memorial volume in honour of Richard Jefferies,



### DESERTED CHURCH AT DOGMERSFIELD, NEAR ODIHAM, HAMPSHIRE

See letter: A Deserted Church

we poor humans could see, it was quite nice and comfortable. Somehow, though, it did not seem to suit Mr. and Mrs. Flycatcher, so they built another nest in the next division. Here we expected in due course to find the eggs, but no! for some reason that did not suit them, so a third nest was built.

Anxious days of waiting passed, but still no eggs appeared. What could be the matter? The birds were flying about and getting very bothered over something, and while we were trying our best to solve the problem of this housing estate Mrs. Flycatcher commenced to build a fourth nest. Well, well! when would she be satisfied with her little home?

Then to our surprise she laid her eggs in nest No. 3—four beautiful eggs.

These eggs were a pale salmon pink, not the usual colour—blue ground with reddish spots. After about 18 days, during which time we had several peeps into the little home, they hatched and four little mites like hairy caterpillars popped up their heads to be fed.

After the hatching we were unable to visit them for several weeks owing to pressure of business, and on the occasion when we were able to go they had flown.

We sincerely hope this little family grew up and that one day towards the end of the year, when the days are dull and cold, they will wing their way across troubled Europe to spend their Winter in a warmer clime.

The photograph was taken by Mr. Edward Peacock.—PERRY INMAN, *Northgate, Devizes, Wiltshire.*

### A DESERTED CHURCH

SIR,—Tucked away in the lanes near Dogmersfield, Hampshire, is a strange



### A SPANISH SHRINE—OF CERES

See letter: In Northern Spain

sight—a deserted church. Everything of value inside has been taken away, but apart from a door hanging off its hinges, and a few broken windows, the building seems usable, as the roof is sound enough. Dogmersfield's new parish church is some distance away near the village. This one is near to the Queen Anne Dogmersfield House, upon whose site stood a palace where Henry VI and Henry VII stayed. Here, Arthur, son of Henry VII, met Catherine of Aragon, after her voyage from Spain, neither able to speak the other's language—but they married soon after in London. Prince Arthur died, however, and so Henry VIII came to the throne and Catherine

became the first of his queens.—F. R. WINSTONE, *Bristol.*

### WILLIAM BLAKE'S COTTAGE

SIR,—William Blake lived in the cottage at Felpham, a little Sussex village, of which I send you a photograph. In this cottage he wrote some of his poems, of which perhaps his



### WHERE WILLIAM BLAKE LIVED AND WORKED

See letter: William Blake's Cottage

*Songs of Innocence*, published in 1789, are the best known. Here, too, he drew and engraved, for his friend Hayley, who also lived at Felpham, some of his most imaginative works.

Once a place of pilgrimage, endowing Felpham with fame, nowadays neither the cottage nor Hayley's rather pretentious house is much visited.—CLIVE HOLLAND, *Gerrard's Cross, Buckinghamshire.*

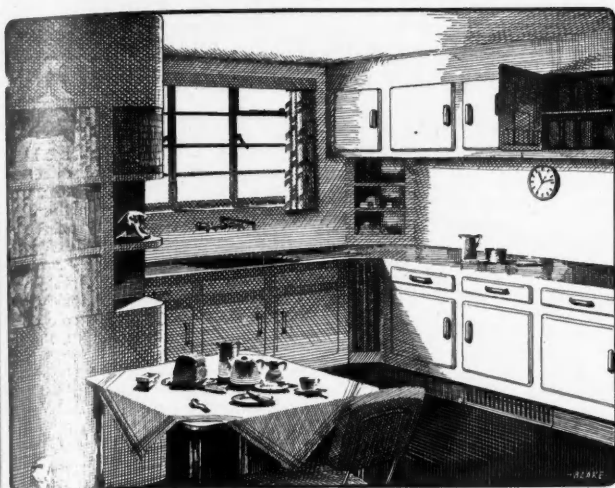
### IN NORTHERN SPAIN

SIR,—On the Atlantic coast of northern Spain, in the province of Pontevedra, occur many small buildings such as that seen in my photograph. They often bear a cross at the gable end and the stranger is likely to take them for shrines: I was told, however,

that their purpose was to dry corn. The buildings are raised on posts with wide overhanging eaves to make them inaccessible to vermin.

Although the methods of construction suggest a timber building, most of the material employed is the soft, easily worked granite of the district, which is also used for post-and-rail fences of the ordinary wooden type. The rock becomes so soft on exposure to sea water that when I stepped on a boulder half covered by sand on the shore near Pontevedra, my feet sank half an inch into the surface. The building illustrated is—or was in 1929—at Oya, between Vigo and Tuy.—W. J. HEMP, *Criccieth, North Wales.*



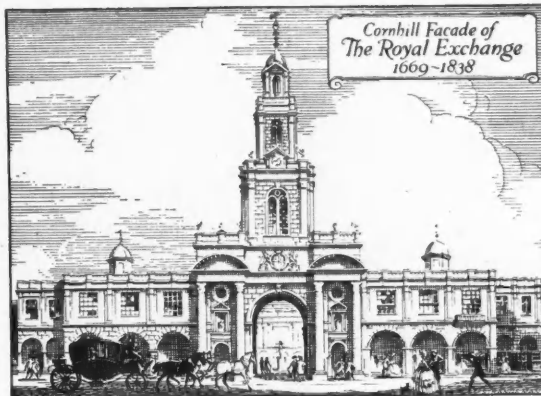


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## FARMING NOTES

# FIRESIDE REFLECTIONS

**I** PUT the above title on the top of the page because it sounds calm and comforting. It calls to mind a man tired with the day's labour in the field sinking at last into a comfortable chair, the blazing logs before him, a pipe in his mouth, and a glass of what-not at his elbow while he reflects on the day's doings and the problems that confront him.

Alas! in this instance at any rate it is a gross misrepresentation. True, I write this before a well-filled grate but the logs are not alight—labour is scarce and the log-pile low. Similarly there is no glass by my elbow, for the supply of what-not has run out. Lastly I have spent most of the day not in healthy labour but wrestling at my desk, a part of the farmer's lot that seems ever on the increase.

Nevertheless few jobs worth doing are finished when the day's actual work is over. Thoughts run on, going over the progress made, the plans for the morrow and for the more distant future. In farming more, I should say, than in any other occupation is this so, for we must lay plans far ahead, whether for livestock programme or crop rotations. But this is not all. We know that the future depends not only on these plans of ours but on factors over which we have no control. The pattern of our success will be woven, as it were, from the woof of our own activities and the weft of Government policy. This can be no excuse for lessening our own efforts, but it does undoubtedly lead to an undercurrent of anxious thoughts.

### No Defeatism

Personally I think that those who go round saying that we have been let down before and shall be let down again are doing the greatest possible harm to the cause they have at heart. Such an event is, to my mind, as unthinkable as has been defeat in war. It is the duty of every single one of us to determine that wise counsels shall prevail and to bear his part in seeing that they do. We can do much.

In the first place we can lose no opportunity to tell the townsman of the true position. He is in a mood to listen, for we have saved him from the direst threat of the war. He knows more of the country than at any time during the last 80 years, for the motor, the charabanc, the cinema, the wireless and war evacuation have all helped to bring it to his doorstep. We can remind him that it is but two or three generations ago that he was a countryman himself, or at any rate lived within a few moments' walk from the fields. We can tell him of the great additional markets that a prosperous agriculture would provide for the products of his factories, and tell him too of the need for better conditions and housing for the farm worker and the stabilising influence that well-paid agricultural labour would have on national life and on urban employment.

### Economic Arguments

But we too must learn of the townsman's difficulties—of the great volume of sales which he must achieve, even greater than a fully prosperous agriculture could absorb, if the national standard of living is to be maintained, of exports that must be at reasonable costs if they are to be offered on equal terms with those of other countries with large populations and vast resources, and of the influence on these costs of the prices of food, whether direct or supplemented by Exchequer grants to agriculture. No good purpose is served by condemning or ignoring these arguments: they must be fairly met and answered. We can for example point out that Exchequer grants to anything—to the

defence forces, to education, to unemployment, housing and social services—all have the same effect and grants to agriculture are no more a direct contribution to high manufacturing costs than any other form of expenditure incurred for the national well-being. We can point out that they confer certain compensating benefits on industry.

And, when proposals come to be put forward, as they will be, the agricultural industry must be as fair and moderate in its demands on the country in the peace as it has been in war. It must avoid sectional differences and speak with a united voice. It must be strictly and patently reasonable to the bounds of self-sacrifice, for it is idle to suppose that self-sacrifice will not be necessary for every section of the community if our standard of living is to be maintained after the greatest destruction of material assets that the world has ever seen. Unity among ourselves and goodwill and co-operation with other national interests must be our watchwords.

### Efficient Production

Probably the most important task of all is to get our own costs of production down to the lowest possible level so that we can sell food as cheaply as we possibly can to the population. The distributor too has here the supreme duty of co-operating with us to this end—and the same applies to the ancillary trades. One sometimes wonders if all these people realise how inextricably their future is bound up with the success of the actual producer. The wholesale and retail margins on milk, meat, potatoes, vegetables are the heaviest single items in their price. Are these and the cost of auctions, of Covent Garden, of machinery and repairs, of fertilisers of feeding-stuffs—are all these incapable of reduction? Surely not.

The Minister of Agriculture was violently attacked some time ago for urging upon us all the highest level of efficiency. At a time when efficiency had already increased by leaps and bounds, probably more than in any other industry, this may have been tactless of him. I don't know. But at any rate it was true and far-sighted wisdom. No political representation—no legislation—nothing can take its place as the surest foundation on which to build future security.

### Uncertainty of Beans

Once again beans have proved a disappointing crop in most districts. Even winters are poor, in some cases even worse than spring sowings, which is very unusual. Now that abundant imports of oil-cakes and other protein feeding-stuffs are no longer available beans have become a very important crop. Cannot the scientists and the plant-breeders get to work? We hear stories that researches are in hand, but is the Ministry really doing anything to encourage them and are they being considered on a wide enough scale? It is a practical problem well worth serious attack.

Do we know if there are varieties or strains that are particularly resistant to disease or insect attack, or suited to certain soils? Do we know why in some soils it is the second crop rather than the first crop after beans that seems to do well? Do we know everything even about planting them?

Personally I am a believer in ploughing in winter beans and not touching the land again until spring. It puts them down well out of harm's way and the soil breaks down easily in the spring for surface cleaning. However, others, particularly on the stiffer soils, tell me they have found drilling the better practice, so on this matter, as on so many others, one cannot lay down the law from experience under one's own particular conditions. A. B. C.



## THE ESTATE MARKET

## BUYING FOR INVESTMENT

WHETHER we look at the larger transactions in agricultural land or urban freeholds and leaseholds, the outstanding fact is the eagerness of investors, corporate and individuals alike are more than ever to the merits of real property as a safe channel for surplus funds.

## A SATISFACTORY YIELD

THE degree of interest may not be on a scale that would have been attractive in pre-war days, but it is higher than can be obtained on other securities, and there is always the prospect of some appreciation ultimately. Except on somewhat speculative property the yield may seem small, but, even allowing for recent general rises in prices, it is satisfactory, seeing that it is secure, and that the holders are free from worry as to the effect of financial operations. Control of the property rests in the hands of the actual owners, and the value of that fact is so well understood that some of the largest holders of real estate resolutely refuse to impair their personal freedom of action by admitting others to add capital to extend buying power. One of the largest buyers of urban investments lately remarked that if he could not find enough money for a venture he preferred to leave it alone, for on no account would he share the responsibility (and the profit) of joint enterprise. For those who are financially strong enough that is a sound principle.

## COMPANY-PROMOTING

THE corporations and personal investors who are making the spectacular purchases of agricultural land and freehold ground rents are working with their own funds, and have no intention of sharing their advantages with others. Until quite lately there seemed a likelihood that certain extensive acquisitions of agricultural land were the prelude to the formation of joint-stock companies to take it over, of course, subject to the usual type of conditions, in effect, the promise of a moderate return on shares, and doubtless a full share of any risk. Current buying operations, however, are evidently going on without any such aim, and it is as well. Urban properties provide scope for joint-stock schemes, but few persons who understand agricultural problems will look with any favour on proposals to handle farms in that way. The companies that hold large tracts of agricultural land are mainly those that have come into existence through the transfer of family estates to shareholders few in number and strictly confined to the family interests. Everything points to a continuance of strong buying of all types of good agricultural land and the best class of urban freeholds, for most land is purchasable on terms which show a present yield and a prospect of increase.

## GROUND RENTS AND HOUSES

THE recent sale of the freehold ground rent secured on the site and buildings of one of the newest and largest of London blocks of offices has directed enquiries as to the possibility of dealing in a similar way with other properties of that kind, and some considerable offers are believed to be impending. The rural residential freehold often possesses a valid claim to be regarded as an investment, for it may yield a good return on the purchase money, and there is the additional advantage that the owner enjoys the property as a home. A house purchased at a fair and reasonable price may, in fact, prove to be a

very remunerative investment. At the moment this particular market is not active, but, when motoring is again possible for the ordinary citizen and there is domestic staff obtainable, the demand for small country freeholds will no doubt revive. It is fairly good now, but not at its best. Any extraordinary rise in prices is unlikely, for present quotations are well up.

## SCOTTISH ACTIVITY

FOR Scottish land of every description an improving enquiry is manifest. Of course farms have found plenty of bidders at all times, and more especially during the last two years. It is in the market for sporting domains that a welcome change of tone is beginning to be noted. Prices remain rather on the low side, sufficiently so to attract far-seeing buyers who have every reason for anticipating a profit when normality is restored in affairs in general.

The scenery of Glentruim in Inverness-shire ranks high among Highland beauties. Part of the Glentruim country, the North Drumochter estate, of 8,000 acres, has been sold through the agency of Captain Percy Wallace. The land lies in parts 2,000 ft. above sea level. It is belted for driving, and from 650 to 700 brace of grouse can be shot in a season, and up to 40 stags can be relied upon. There is a comfortable lodge, four miles from Dalnaspical station.

## LARGE FARMS IN DEMAND

CONSIDERABLY over £150,000 worth of farms has been sold during the last 10 days or so. This, of course, includes some sales of merely local interest, but the bulk of the total is made up of dealings with very large holdings at up to nearly £40,000 in one or two instances. Executors' sales accounted for two good totals, one of £26,285, for farms at Tenterden, Kent, on the fringe of Romney Marsh, by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley and Mr. Harry Judge. The tenants, many of whom were of long standing, were successful bidders for most of the property.

Budgitts Farm, Martyr Worthy, near Winchester, 1,035 acres, with a large house, good buildings and 16 cottages, has been sold by Messrs. James Harris and Son and Messrs. Gudgeon and Sons, for £28,000. This farm has a special value on account of the pheasant and partridge shooting, some of the best in the south of England. Melchet Court, a farm of 336 acres, close to Romsey, has been privately disposed of in advance of the auction, by Messrs. Fox and Sons, who, with Messrs. Hewitt and Co., are to sell the accredited herd of Short-horns.

## AVON FLY-FISHING

FISHING in the Avon is a feature of Deans Farm and Avon Farm, together 894 acres, at Stratford sub Castle, Salisbury. Messrs. Woolley and Wallis and Messrs. Rawlence and Squarey have sold the properties as a whole, for £35,000, on behalf of Lady Janet Bailey. There are two farmhouses and 17 cottages, and some of the land is thought to have an eventual building value.

Maesgwynne property, 483 acres, near Whitland, in Carmarthenshire, met with a keen demand at Messrs. Jackson Stops and Staff's auction. Tenants were eager, but not always fortunate, competitors, and the total amounted to £12,235, with one farm still for disposal.

The Earl of Bradford's Walsall ground rents, and other freeholds, about £10,000 a year, are being realised at a series of auctions. The first, comprising an annual income of £2,638, brought in £75,460. ARBITER.



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### NEW BOOKS

## THE POWER OF THE EAST

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

**W**E are told now, again and again, that it is important to know what America is thinking. That is true enough, because it is important to know what anybody is thinking: what, for example, India is thinking,

and what China is thinking. But we are not told so often to bother about the thinking of these two countries, though what they are thinking may well prove in the long run—and not so long as all that—to be just as important as what America is thinking. The time when we might, with considerable profit, have been bothering about what America was thinking was just before the "Boston tea-party."

However, it is undoubtedly a matter of both duty and common sense to know what America is thinking now, but it isn't easy. Whose thinking? "What America is thinking" makes it sound as though America were an automatic machine into which you put a dime and got a response. But you get a thousand differing responses. In writing now of Mrs. Pearl S. Buck's *What America Means to Me* (Methuen, 6s.) I cannot say that here is what America is thinking but only that here is what Mrs. Buck is thinking.

### SAVING FREEDOM

In many ways Mrs. Buck is not a representative American. She was taken to China when she was three months old, and all the years of her life, except the last half-dozen or so, have been spent in the Far East. She is an American who is looking on America with new eyes, and this gives a "slant" of peculiar importance to what she has to say. Her book is a collection of articles and speeches published and spoken during the last few years. The title is not a good one, for it does not suggest the main theme of the book. The theme pops up here and there in all these scattered papers. It is: Can we save freedom?

Abraham Lincoln once said: "Let me tell you that this nation cannot continue to exist half slave and half free." If I had to summarise Mrs. Buck's book in a phrase, I would put it thus: "Let me tell you that this world cannot continue to exist half slave and half free."

As Mrs. Buck sees this present war, there is a vast struggle in progress outside the area which lies within the spotlight of our emotions. Our emotions are concerned with defeating the Germans and the Japanese, but, to her way of thinking, we can do this and lose the greater war. That is a war for freedom everywhere. Especially it is a war for the freedom of the East. "The vast dim shape is there. It is not a ghost—it is the first appearance of a reality. And the reality is the world of to-morrow, beginning to take

shape out of the world of to-day. What is this shape? It is the shape of a world in which there is already a new East. The war began in the East, not in Europe, and the primary war is being fought in the East. When peace is made, whether it is made in

our time or after it will be made in the East."

The significant fact in the world to-day, to Mrs. Buck, is that the East has discovered that it can be free. "It is with this East that we must live to-morrow, and we had better begin to live with it to-day. Whatever we fight for, the East fights for freedom, and its peoples will not stop

short of freedom, wherever the war leads."

The great danger to the white people—Mr. Shaw, with a passion for exactitude, calls them the pink people—is that they should see the coloured races not as collaborators but as vassals, whether physical, political or economic, and that they should determine to join together against them. To attempt to suppress freedom among these peoples would lead to failure and failure would lead to fear, "and our fear will open the door to Hitler and others like him. These will say and to ready listeners, since prejudice is often stronger than patriotism, 'Let all white people join together. We must stick together.' On the day when the white peoples agree to join together against the rest of the world the shape in the East will spring clearly into the sight of all. We shall see the blindest and most stupid of us. And Russia will be with the East, not the West, whether vanquished or victorious over Hitler now. Pan-Asia will not be a dream on that day. It will be a reality, but it will not be Japan's Pan-Asia. It will be Pan-Asia more than one half of the world. You can see the shape, now."

### "TAKE THE CONSEQUENCES"

Mrs. Buck has no use for giving peoples freedom "when they are fit for it." Give them their freedom and take the consequences is her line. "If when our domination is withdrawn they fall into subjection to others that is not our fault, and they must struggle free of those, too, and we ought to help in that struggle, if we believe in freedom."

This at any rate is a realistic attitude. The indefensible thing would be to suggest that the right to take freedom if you can get it necessarily makes for peace in the world. It has never made for anything of the sort. The history of Europe is thick with the tale of the fight for freedom—religious, political and economic. And as for the East, we should be foolish to overlook that, if it has been, as Mrs. Buck tells us, the seed-bed of much wisdom, it has also been the breeding-ground of some mighty



...ants. An unguarded nation of the East which had emerged into "freedom" might well find itself as happy as a tortoise which had found freedom from its shell.

#### WHITE MAN'S BURDEN

This, of course, is the theory of the white man's burden," which Mrs. Buck laughs to scorn. "There is not, and there never was, a white man's burden except in the sense that the white man made a burden for himself by trying to force his rule upon reluctant peoples. Any oppressive rule is a burden to the man who tries to enforce it as well as to the man who suffers it." The theory of the white man's burden," she thinks, playing up the idea that running an empire is a tough and onerous business, has more than anything else to scare Americans into isolation, for "we Americans are incurably fond of putting the burdens of life upon others." "George do it" is one of the most cherished of American sayings, and since Englishmen are so willing to be George and go on with the empire, sensibly for the benefit of mankind, we will let them go on."

Mrs. Buck is greatly disturbed about "the empire," and might with profit have given more attention to the building of financial empires, which is imperialism without responsibility; but, without dragging in what is not in the book, let it be said that there is plenty in it for serious thought. Her conclusion is: "World organisation is inevitable. If we do not shape it as an organisation of peoples and make it an organ of democracy it will be shaped as an organ of our conquerors, and it will be an organ of fascism on a scale which we have not yet seen. And who can say how we could ever be free of it, especially if the three groups combine, the military, the economic and the political? Such combination would be only rational."

#### ADrift IN NEW GUINEA

How far, in fact, do Englishmen, working abroad among those generically dismissed as "natives," deserve the strictures so widely heaped upon them? A match-glimmer of light falls on the question from Mr. Vern Haugland's book *Letter from New Guinea* (Hammond, 6s.). Mr. Haugland, an American newspaper reporter, in August 1942 was flying from Australia to New Guinea when he had to leave the aeroplane by parachute. He descended in a wild forest region of New Guinea and suffered great privations. He wandered through mountains and jungle soaked to the skin, his clothes worn to tatters, on the verge of physical starvation and mental collapse.

Providentially, he stumbled upon a native village, where he was hospitably received, fed and cared for. After a time a party of these Papuans set out to conduct him to the coast and on the way they encountered two missionaries, an Australian and an Englishman. Mr. Haugland, who was now in very bad shape indeed, stayed with them for a while. One of them explained "the white man's burden." They had come into the jungle to help the natives. "We can do a great deal to keep up their morale. If the fighting becomes intense in this area, there will be the wounded to look after. Most of all, we want to be on hand for the work of reconstruction that we get under way as soon as the Japanese are driven out. The natives, bewildered at the loss of their gardens and homes, will need attention badly then."

So far so good. But Mr. Haugland, who had been "fraternising" with the Papuans, as well he might, seeing how well they had treated him, was disturbed by the missionaries' attitude to them. "Father Newman treated the natives politely, but kept a barrier between himself and them, implying quite definitely that they were not his equals. When he wanted them to do something, he commanded rather than asked. He insisted that they address us by the native term of respect, whereas I had been accustomed to being called Bon, the nearest they could come to pronunciation of either my Christian name or surname. He told me they would respect me more if I demanded deference from them. It was not necessary to shake hands with them, nor should I worry about keeping them waiting now and then. . . . They'll be tickled to death to serve you whenever you're ready to be served."

Well might Mr. Haugland reflect: "That that was the white man's attitude in the Far East, I knew; but was it the right attitude for any true Christian, particularly for a mission worker?"

It makes a small significant detail in a book rather notable for its naiveté.

#### SUPERB THRILLER

Miss Helen MacInnes, who wrote that excellent thriller *Assignment in Brittany*, now goes on to Poland to give us *The Unconquerable* (Harrap, 10s. 6d.). The price will tell you that this is much longer than a thriller is accustomed to be, and I can tell you that it is much better. Indeed, not since John Buchan stopped writing has this class of work had contributions so distinguished as those which Miss MacInnes is making. Like his, her style is free and lively and conditioned by a real sense of language; her characters have as much reality as is possible within the somewhat limiting convention that she has chosen; and the structure of her story has the speed, suspense and flexibility necessary to make this kind of book worth writing at all. In short, Miss MacInnes is as good as we've got at this game.

She gives us here an English girl in Warsaw, on the eve of the German invasion, caught up in a web of plot and intrigue, cast willy-nilly into a vortex where Gestapo and patriots fight for the upper hand. It is a really excellent book of its class, to be unreservedly commended.

A BOOK intended to help children to take an interest in bird life is *Getting to Know the Birds* (Collins, 10s. 6d.) by C. S. Bayne, illustrated by Ralston Gudgeon, some 19 species being introduced by Mr. Bayne with charming anecdotes and illustrated by Mr. Gudgeon with forceful brush. His style is vivid and he catches the spirit of the species in these decorative drawings, his common wren feeding young ones being for example particularly happy. The glossy starling is also remarkably well rendered, but in some cases he fails to capture the feather texture and delicate fragility so characteristic of small birds. In certain instances, such as the chaffinch feeding young, the colour rendering is poor, but probably this is due to reproduction difficulties. His pencil sketches, with no worrying colour problems, are wholly delightful. The future work of this young bird artist will be looked forward to with interest. P.



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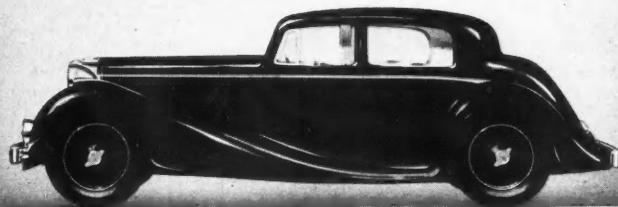
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# NOTES *on* HATS



Scott's felt with high, folded crown swathed in chiffon

(Right) The indispensable black frock, marocain, with a gathered front, roll collar and gold rose buttons. Harvey Nichols



PHOTOGRAPHS DENES

Emerald and black feathers stream down a cossack's black cap from Chapeau Therese

THE good news is reflected in the new hats, which are gayer than for a long time. There is no definite ruling on line, as all shapes and sizes are being worn by smart women. The hats do not attempt to be fantastic, but they are folded, peaked and trimmed more exuberantly than last winter and decidedly larger and more colourful.

Plain black felts are about, but they are mostly small off the face bonnets or berets, and these have a dashing veil streaming over the face when they are bonnets, or fancy headbands or quills when they are berets to break their severity. The exotic folded turbans of a maharajah and high toques are beginning to appear, designed for the tunics with flaring pep-lums that are shown in some of the collections.

Felts with high Regency crowns and small severe brims are shown by Aage Thaarup



PHOTOGRAPH DERMOT CONOLLY

for wearing with tailor-mades. The crowns have ribbon bows or folds like fins, set on the crowns at the back. Some crowns have a "waist," others a deep crease in the centre. High folded toques have Parma violets nestling in the folds and are worn well forward with the hair swept up smoothly at the back. Mr. Thaarup's off-the-face hats have bows and streamers at the back or are shaped like a mandarin's. A cool hat that perches forward has the triangular crown in white chiffon, the brim black and a "swag" of gold sequined veiling draped over the top, caught behind and streaming down the back. It makes a charming evening hat, perfect with furs. Parma violet is a colour shown throughout this collection, both for trimmings and for entire hats.

Every kind of trimming adorns the hats. Crowns are definitely larger, and that is one of the few definite rules that emerge. There are wide-brimmed felts tilting gently upwards for the topcoats with a high Regency waistline and these are generally trimmed with bright ribbons and cockades. There are skull caps for evening and Molyneux shows one in grosgrain with a positive firework of turquoise ribbon bows at one side that turns it from a cap into a hat. There are dear little evening caps at Strassner's with bows like butterflies in front or made from strips of felt, ribbon or satin that both hold and show the hair and fit neatly on the crown of the head. These have all kinds of trimming round the forehead—flowers, feathers and ribbons. Small-brimmed afternoon sailors have large rings of ribbon, brocade or velvet set at the back. Velvet bonnets or a mixture of velvet and fur are attached to "weepers" of velvet that stream down the back. Cascades of cock's plumes drip from the crown of high caps, or down the nape of the neck when they are fixed to the back of a beret.

Erik is showing a charming hat for older women





## Informal Smartness

**A**N attractive ensemble that enables you to make the most of your odd blouses. It consists of a cape and skirt in rich quality Marocain. The belt is decorated with small gold studs. In black and a few colours.

Cape 87/10  
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Blouse Salon First Floor

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## BON MARCHÉ

*The Fashion Store of the North*

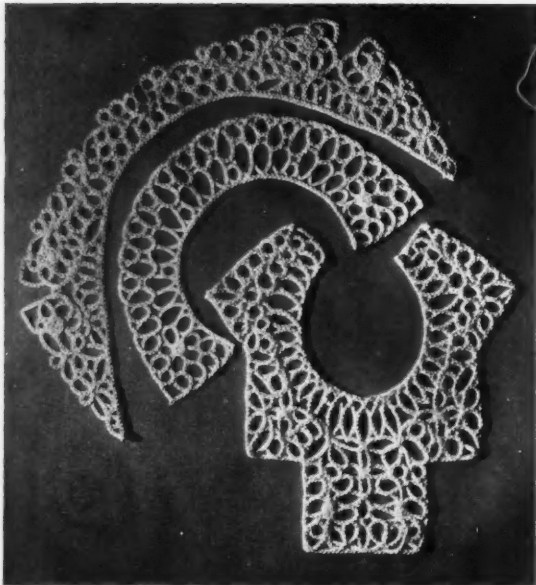


**DAINTILY FRILLED RAYON GEORGETTE** makes this charming dressy blouse by Charles Kirk. To be chosen in delightful shades of pale rose, cherry red and periwinkle blue. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40. 4 coupons **45/-**

**TAILORED SHIRT BLOUSE** in fine woollen material also by Charles Kirk. Self-stiffened Eton collar and cuffs and long sleeves. Styled with yoke, novelty pocket and back pleat. Shades of powder blue, tan, royal, gold, emerald and pillar-box red. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40  
6 coupons **48/7**

When ordering please give second colour choice.

CHURCH STREET ★ LIVERPOOL



Collars and yokes in white looped braid for all kinds of necklines. Peter Robinson

with a medium brim, a dented crown and a cockade of cock's feathers to give width. A felt with a wide brim has a double tuck running all the way round the brim. It opens out to its fullest extent each side and lies quite flat at the back and front. At this house is the neatest bonnet in London, a saucer of black felt that is fixed on the back of the head by a hatpin and has a veil that pulls right over the face in front. Molyneux's beret-bonnet is black velvet, cocked over one eye and rising high up on one side.

FELTS for tweeds tend to be severe and oval-shaped like a Homburg or with wide rolling brims. Fringe and tassels trim many of the wide-brimmed felts for afternoon that are dead black and Spanish in inspiration. A whipcord beret at Fortnum and Mason's is matched by a whipcord skirt and satchel bag strapped with leather. It is exceedingly smart, neat as a Wren's cap, and the threesome makes a good country outfit. The beret is equally good with the Creed topcoats in whipcord—cinnamon, beaver brown or the classic beige of riding breeches that are fitted at the waistline like a Regency buck's and have flat plain necklines.

Hair is tending to come down again, though many of the smaller hats look considerably better with an up-swept *coiffure*. Many young people dress their hair in a high "bang" in front and a smooth roll at the back. Others brush it out over the shoulders like a little girl's

and fix a tiny bow over one brow. More sophisticated *coiffures* are cut to be short and curly round the ears and swept across at the back. Others, longer still, are swept smoothly upwards and pinned firmly on top. For the woman with small neat features this is very chic. What is known as the "Hollywood" style, a long, rather blown-about effect, is decidedly out. It does not mix well with

the trim, neat lines of war-time which make a *soignée* head of hair one of the essentials of a well-groomed appearance and one that it is possible to keep up. The smooth braided *coiffures* that are beginning to appear at night time are extremely effective. The braids are pinned on as a coronet from ear to ear or piled high into the shape of a turban or a pointed cap. They make the perfect finish to the long-skirted dresses that are being shown again this winter in the Mayfair collections—the black velvet of Hartnell with its high Empire waistline and puffed sleeves and the black *crêpe* of Molyneux that is studded with sparkling crystal. Much the same outline is achieved by brushing the hair up on top and then adding ribbon bows that give the effect of an evening bonnet. The bows are set about among the folds of the Pompadour at the most becoming angles.

P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.



To brighten a plain frock; ruffled organdie yoke in white or pale pink. From The White House



A wine that has all  
the character & bouquet  
of those fine vintages  
which gave to Port its  
Historic vogue

**CHAPLINS**  
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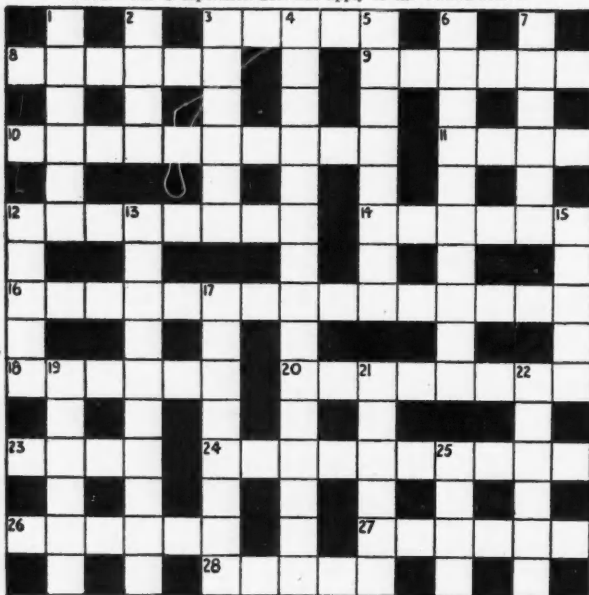
Fourteen and Six per bottle

CHAPLINS ESTD. 1867

## CROSSWORD No. 768

Two guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions (in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 768, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," not later than the first post on Thursday, October 19, 1944.

NOTE.—This Competition does not apply to the United States.



Name.....  
(Mr., Mrs., etc.)  
Address.....

SOLUTION TO No. 767. The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of October 6, will be announced next week.

ACROSS.—8, Fox and the grapes; 9, Wand; 10, Sea; 12, Gems; 14, Emblemata; 15, Lair; 16, Iver; 17, Peaty; 20, Bring up the acorn; 21, Sleys; 22, Anew; 23, Urin; 24, Irish town; 26, Sail; 28, Sis; 29, Tarn; 33, Christmas abroad. DOWN.—1, Soda; 2, Wandering Willie; 3, Odd; 4, Three; 5, Age; 6, Bargain counters; 7, Helm; 9, Wild boars; 10, Sleepless; 11, Amethysts; 13, Strong man; 17, Pus; 18, Ate; 19, Yes; 25, Hiram; 27, Ache; 30, Road; 31, Its; 32, Jam.

### ACROSS.

3. No place for the under-dog (2, 3)
8. The cricketer wouldn't mean by this that he was at home to you (3, 3)
9. How the Ku-Klux Klan may go (6)
10. On losing their heads they're mere hustlers but when all there they're out to purify (10)
11. Gallery (4)
12. You may not stop him and buy one yet awhile (8)
14. I call a word such as this thoroughly unprofessional! (6)
16. A trio of British trees (3, 3, 3, 3, 3)
18. Some of the boys, perhaps (6)
20. Mere cabs (anagr.) (8)
23. Not much more than a pin? Wait till you're thirsty! (4)
24. The kind of question that waits for no answer (10)
26. Venerate (6)
27. The dog's in it, maybe, but a man is clearly a leader this time (6)
28. Flat, round objects (5)

### DOWN.

1. An architectural style (6)
2. "..... upon thy so sore —  
Shall shine the traffic of Jacob's ladder  
Pitched betwixt Heaven and Charing Cross."  
—Francis Thompson (4)
3. O, there's Longfellow's old sea-captain! You can't miss him! (6)
4. A trio of Dumas heroes (5, 10)
5. Portuguese man-of-war? Why, it's distinctly fishy! (8)
6. Land of the Himalayas (5, 5)
7. She was big enough for the Germans once (6)
12. Ivy twined about the alternative (5)
13. Not really a display of cunning on the ocean, only ships afloat (5, 2, 3)
15. The palms turn to shining lights (5)
17. Merited (8)
19. He lacks his Roland (6)
21. Did the Plantagenets especially keep their houses clean with them? (6)
22. How Evangeline started to elude (6)
25. In north and south, at any rate, it's plain they offer good cheer (4)

The winner of Crossword No. 766 is

Mrs. Parrington,

Carley Hill,

Sunderland.



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*Spectator  
Model*



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